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THE DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.

"WHEN a member is diseased the whole body suffers with it," was an axiom among the old physiologists. The saying is equally true of the body politic. The destitution of our cotton-manufacturing districts, whatever it may be at present, will certainly not be ultimately restricted to a mere local calamity. It is in itself what the doctors call a "sympathetic affection"—the real seat of the disease being on the other side of the wide Atlantic. It is vain for the denizens of our metropolis, or of counties engaged in labour not dependent upon the supply of fibre, to stand by idly or proffer mere unavailing pity. The matter is not one for verbal consolation, or for the cheap admiration of such as would look on and say, "How nobly and patiently these poor folks bear starved to death!" It is one which sooner or later will bring to bear a pressure upon

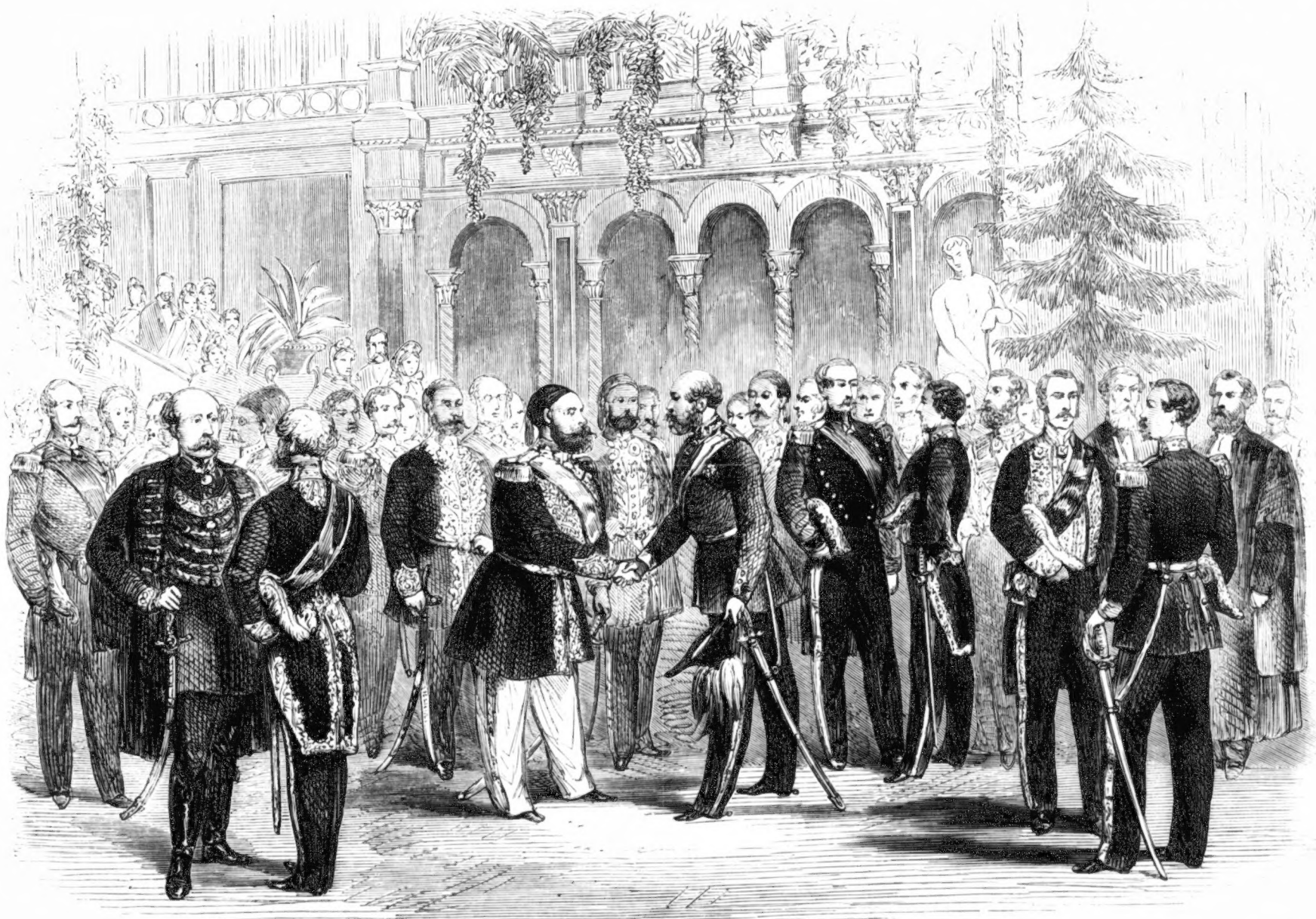


PRIZE MEDAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862.

every Englishman susceptible in heart or pocket—a pressure which will be adjusted in exact proportion to the amount of precaution used to guard against its effects.

termination of the struggle. The war on each side is aggravated by horrors which intensify it into mutual deadly, almost individual, hatred between the combatants. We read of

It is utterly hopeless to reckon upon any mitigation of the trouble by the sudden re-opening of the cotton trade. If the Southern States of America were to-morrow utterly to drive out their Northern invaders there would be no chance of a cotton crop for years. The produce of the past season has been destroyed, the very seed has been burned, the lands are falling fallow for want of cultivation, enterprise is disheartened, and labour disorganised. If, on the contrary, the Northerners were to subdue and subjugate the South, the supply would only be still further delayed, for no one could anticipate great commercial results from either unwilling or unaccustomed labour. But every mail brings us news to make us despair of the proximate



DECLARATION OF AWARDS TO EXHIBITORS AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—RECEPTION OF THE SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL REPRESENTATIVES IN THE CONSERVATORY OF THE HORTICULTURAL GARDENS.

one side neglecting to fire upon the ambulances of the other conveying away the wounded from the field of battle on the night after a combat only because the victors in possession of the batteries hated the disabled vanquished too much to show them even the humanity of the hospital. Relief, therefore, is not to be hoped for from a cessation of the American civil war. It has been proposed that our Indian possessions should be laid under cultivation for the production of cotton; but the production of the staple of a country is not a matter of simple volition, of industrious ploughing, sowing, and reaping, even under the best of circumstances. The whole public mind must first be directed to the necessity and advantages of such production, and here the capitalist and the speculator will be found as requisite as the agriculturist. Roads, too, must be formed and means of carriage and transport provided. All this is not to be done in the interim between Lancashire ruin and absolute starvation. It is said, indeed, that there is in India at the present moment a large stock of cotton sufficient for temporary relief of the demand. But this is not available, and, even if it were, would be but a passing alleviation of the misery. Every day brings fresh announcements of cotton-mills working short time, or half time (three days a week), or stopping altogether. The poor-houses and charities do much, but the actual mischief is shown in the withdrawal of deposits from the savings-banks, in the perversion of honest, independent families from the State of labour to one of pauperism.

The greatest danger, as it appears to us, is that the sad facts of the case should be overlooked. The great British public has a curious way of regarding a murderer with greater interest than a mechanic out of work. There is in the former an element which, in the slang of the day, is termed "sensational." The very adoption of this corrupt phraseology points to a sad blot upon our boasted civilisation. How soon the distress of poor operatives shut out from the mills may become picturesque and romantic enough to thoroughly excite the popular interest, Heaven only knows. A few more weeks of poverty, of deprivation of all the comforts and many of the necessities of life, a few firebrand agitators and misdirected hot-headed leaders, and the poverty of Lancashire may be brought before us in a way far more striking than that of an appeal to public humanity and legislative wisdom.

We believe, however, that the governing classes are fully awakened to the exigency of the crisis. Still a strong support is needed from without. There is work in this matter for every Englishman who chooses to bestir himself. In London, even the able reports of the numerous special commissioners sent by the press to draw up accounts of the prevalent distress have failed to impress upon the popular mind a sufficiently strong idea of the urgency of the case. It is one which, if it were properly understood, would form the main topic of converse in every intelligent assembly of Englishmen, and might divert many thousands of pounds destined during the approaching season to be devoted to superfluous pleasure-seeking into the more benevolent purpose of personal inspection and immediate relief of the dire need of some of the worthiest of the English homes.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The Emperor arrived at Vichy at five o'clock on Friday afternoon week. The inhabitants and the visitors united in giving his Majesty the most cordial welcome. That reception appeared to be the continuation of the official journey, as the town had assumed all the aspect of a fête, and the streets were dressed out with flags. The Emperor is in the enjoyment of perfect health. The Empress arrived at St. Cloud at a little before seven in the evening, the Prince Imperial, General Rollin, and the members of the Imperial household, being at the park entrance at the railway to receive her Majesty.

Much excitement has been caused in Paris by an article which appeared in the would-be semi-official journal, the *Patrie*, on the 15th instant. That paper says:—"We have reason to believe that the negotiations between France and Russia have brought about a general understanding. The two Governments are said to have agreed on the mode of examining and solving the questions relative to the Christians in the East. They have by mutual concessions arrived at a complete harmony of views on these questions, as well as at an identical appreciation of Italian affairs, admitting the recognition of existing facts. The two Governments have agreed upon the course which it is desirable for the Cabinet of Turin to pursue in questions yet unsettled, in order to avoid acts productive of complications. This understanding between France and Russia extends also to a solution of the Schleswig question." By some quidnuncs this "agreement" between France and Russia is believed likely to loosen the bonds of alliance of the former empire with this country; by others the whole affair is considered to be either a canard or a revival of an old stock theme with a certain class of people in Paris, who are always finding out latent causes likely to weaken the cordiality of the relations between Great Britain and France—of course, to the disadvantage of the latter. It is also asserted that an interview will take place at the commencement of September between the Emperor Napoleon, the Czar of Russia, and the King of Prussia.

ITALY.

The recognition of the kingdom of Italy by Russia and Prussia, which has been officially announced in the Italian Parliament, is the great fact of the day. For the moment it would seem to have thrown all others into the shade. Italy now, in the language of M. Rattazzi, takes rank amongst the great Powers. She is no longer a loose bundle of petty despotisms where the vices of absolute rule and of excessive authority, unchecked by public opinion, show themselves the more odious because of their wanton and ludicrous grotesqueness, but a great people united under a constitutional Sovereign. The Italian mission is on the point of setting out for St. Petersburg. It is presumed that the mission will be under the direction of General Cialdini.

AUSTRIA.

In the Upper House of the Reichsrath, on the 14th inst., Count Rechberg stated that Austria proposes to enter the Zollverein, and that she has for that purpose submitted a preliminary treaty to the States composing that union.

PRUSSIA.

A Munich letter says:—"The Committee on the Budget in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies examined a few days ago the chapter relative to the central office of the press and showed great severity

in the control of the expenses devoted to that service. Among other suppressions, the committee struck out the subsidy granted to the Government journal, the *Stern Zeitung*. The grant of 31,000 thalers, under the head of general funds for political purposes, has been reduced to 15,000 for the present year, and is to be entirely abolished in 1863. Twenty-nine members of the committee have made the following motion:—"May it please the Chamber to request the Government to submit to it every year, during the ordinary Session which follows the settlement of the accounts, a statement of the additional and extraordinary expenses which may exceed the limits of the Budget."

GERMANY.

A letter from Vienna of the 9th states that the ultra-democratic party are exerting themselves with increased activity to assemble a national Parliament at Frankfurt. The known object of their programme is to effect Parliamentary reforms which would tend to nothing less than to weaken the power of each Sovereign, and to concentrate in a single popular assembly the legislative action and the right of disposing of thirteen corps d'armes forming the contingents of the Confederation. The measures of the Democrats are already so far advanced in a certain number of the States that at the moment when it is perhaps least expected there will be found installed at the very seat of the Diet this strange Parliament, which will form itself in face of the regular power, ratified by treaties, which forms the basis of public law in Europe.

HOLLAND.

The Emancipation of Slaves Bill proposed by the Minister for the Colonies has passed the Second Chamber by a large majority. Many amendments were introduced favourable to the negroes to be freed. The period for declaring emancipation is fixed for the 1st of July, 1863. The maximum term of the Government surveillance is ten years. The Government scheme of immigration is rejected. The bill has yet to pass the First Chamber, which cannot amend it, but must either reject or accept it. Its acceptance is fully anticipated.

TURKEY AND MONTENEGRO.

A telegram from Scutari gives an account of a series of engagements, extending from the 5th to the 12th inst., between the Turks and the Montenegrins, ending in the complete route of the Montenegrins, and the junction of the two Turkish armies, who had penetrated the Montenegrin territory from different points.

MEXICO.

Intelligence from Madrid says news has been received in that city from Mexico that a Provisional Government was established there on the 15th ult., consisting of five leading citizens, who are charged to arrange the general elections with a view to establishing a monarchy under the protection of Europe. The above statement is of doubtful authority.

INDIA.

Major Green telegraphs from Cabul that a battle has been fought between the troops of the Ruler of Herat and those of Dost Mahomed. The latter lost many chiefs of note. The particulars have not yet been received.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

BATTLES BEFORE RICHMOND.

Events of the highest importance have occurred before Richmond. A series of severe and bloody battles, extending over seven days, have been fought before that place, resulting in the defeat of General McClellan's army, with heavy loss during four days' fighting. The Federal Army retreated seventeen miles. The accounts received are very confused. The correspondents state that General McClellan's army consisted of 95,000 effective troops, and that the Confederates, with their reinforcements, numbered 185,000. The Confederates must have suffered very heavily, but appear to have continued to press on in overwhelming numbers. No estimate of loss can be made on either side with accuracy. The estimates given vary from 10,000 to 30,000. General McClellan with his army has fallen back under cover of the gun-boats on the James River, and is throwing up entrenchments. The War Department have received despatches from General McClellan, dated "Berkeley Harrison's Bar, July 2 (5.30 a.m.)," stating that he had succeeded in getting his army to that place on the bank of the James River, and that he had lost but one gun and one waggon. He further states that he had fought a severe battle upon the 1st and had beaten the enemy upon the 2nd, that the men were in good spirits, and that reinforcements from Washington had arrived. This is the only official despatch published. The correspondents of the various newspapers mention the loss of several Federal batteries and siege-guns. It is reported that the Confederate Generals Jackson and Rhetts (?) were killed and that Magruder was captured. It is also reported that two Federal Generals are captured. The news from Richmond caused great gloom and a great deal of popular newspaper indignation that General McClellan was outnumbered, General McClellan's despatch from Berkeley caused more cheerful feelings.

The following account of the beginning of the struggle before Richmond is contained in the *Baltimore American*. The later telegraphic accounts given above, which reach to the 3rd instant, imply that the reverse to the Federal arms was much more decided than the writer of the following account seems inclined to allow:—

General McClellan had contemplated, at the time our special correspondent left White House, the evacuation of that position and the change of the base of his operations to the James River. To this end the supplies concentrated there were rapidly forwarded to the left of his line, and the vessels which have thronged the Pamunkey River were towed out of danger, with orders to proceed to the James River. With such vigour were these preparations pushed forward that by Friday, the 27th, the immense supplies at White House and Dispatch Station were all transported across the Chickahominy, while the hundreds of vessels at the former place had either left or were preparing to leave. These great deposits of forage and stores, the acquisition of which would have been of such consequence to the rebels, were thus placed beyond their reach, and General McClellan was in a position to execute the movement he appears to have fully contemplated when the proper moment should arrive.

On Friday morning the enemy made the long-looked-for attempt to turn our right wing. The rebel division of General Jackson, which must have started for Richmond immediately after Fremont's success in the Shenandoah Valley, attacked General McClellan's division of the Pennsylvania reserves, on our extreme right. The action lasted three hours, and is reported to have been brilliantly successful on our part. Jackson was repulsed and severely punished. The rebels then made a general attack on our right wing, which was composed of General Fitzjohn Porter's army corps. A severe battle ensued, in which the rebels are reported to have suffered severely but to have pushed on with overwhelming numbers. In the midst of this battle General McClellan executed the movement for which he had been preparing—whether as a necessity of his position we are unable, from our present information, to determine. His whole right wing commenced an orderly retreat, falling back until it had crossed to the south side of the Chickahominy, in the rear of his left wing, and pushed on towards the James River. By this movement, if it is rightly understood, General McClellan's army now presents a new line of battle, its left resting on the James River and its right extending to the Chickahominy, near the railroad bridge. The movement is reported to have been carried out in excellent style, everything valuable being secured, and the rebels repulsed in their attacks upon our rear-guard. The evacuation of White House was completed on Saturday, all that was valuable being carried away and the remnants not worth moving burnt. In this destruction the White House itself shared, some unauthorised persons having set fire to it in the confusion. Our troops there were finally taken on board steamers and taken to York Town, which, at our last reports, was still in our possession.

What is the present actual position of General McClellan's army is, of course, a matter of conjecture. The evacuation of the White House broke the telegraphic communication with his headquarters, and until he re-establish communication by way of the James River we must be in the most painful suspense in relation to the precise position and safety of the army.

The movement that has been made may have been forced upon General McClellan, and may prolong the siege of Richmond and arouse to new combinations and efforts in order to effect its capture. On the other hand (and this is the view generally adopted in military circles both here and in Washington), the change of front may have been voluntarily adopted by General McClellan, as it was undoubtedly foreseen and provided for, and its result be the reduction of the rebel capital at a much earlier day than we have lately permitted ourselves to hope.

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS IN NEW YORK.

The following extract from the letter of a correspondent, writing from New York on the 1st inst., will give an idea of the state of

feeling in that city on receipt of the news of the first three days' fighting before Richmond:—

All day on Sunday there was a vague feeling, not traceable to any direct source, that the Federal armies had suffered a signal defeat before Richmond. Late in the evening a statement was made that there had been a battle, but it was not a decisive one, but that it was unmistakably a victory. Yesterday morning it was announced in all the papers that there had been fighting; that General McClellan had made a successful movement; but that the Government imperatively forbade the publication of the particulars. This did not look like victory; and the people, who are not so easily hoodwinked as the official mind imagines, construed the prohibition to mean that McClellan had been defeated. The whole city was in a state of the most intense excitement. The sultry air was sultrier with rumours of disaster. Wall-street was almost demoralised with alarm, and every kind of stock went down. The Illinois Central Railway shares tumbled 2 per cent; Erie's, 3 per cent; New York Central's, 1½ per cent; and Government Stocks found no purchasers at a decline of 1½ per cent. The friends of the South, who, in ordinary circumstances, say but little, were jubilant with delight, while the enemies of McClellan, who deny his generalship, because he has no sympathies with the negro, and cares nothing for the abolition of slavery, were equally pleased at the idea of his discomfiture, which seemed to be but the accomplishment of their own prophecies. The crowds before the new paper offices were dense as to render the street impassable for hours; and all the buzz and hum of the conflicting rumours that every moment brought forth, changing and shifting from disaster to victory and from victory to disaster, was heard one deep, unvarying growl of discontent against the Secretary of War, who would not let the truth be known, whatever might be its character. At length came authentic details, published in an extra of one of the morning papers, from which it appeared that there had been three days' hard fighting; that the struggle virtually commenced on Wednesday, and was renewed on Thursday and Friday; and that the results were fearful slaughter on both sides, the abandonment by McClellan of his position on the Pamunkey River and the White House; and his occupation of a new line of battle and a new base of operations between the Chickahominy and the James. The day the best fact is put upon the matter by Wall-street and the press. It is loudly maintained that the fight was a victory, but those who are afraid to believe that it was so are compelled to admit that the circumstances are woefully like a defeat. Every means are employed to keep up the spirits of the people; and, though no later news has been received as yet (Tuesday afternoon) than to midday of Saturday, the 28th, it is confidently asserted by all those whose wish is father to the thought that McClellan entered Richmond on Sunday as a conqueror. It is difficult, however, for any impartial, or even partial observer, who reads the various accounts that have been published in this morning's papers to believe anything of the kind, or that McClellan has done more, at the very best, than achieve a fortunate escape from destruction.

GENERAL NEWS.

Official despatches from General McClellan on Friday, the 4th, say that no fighting has occurred since Tuesday, when the Confederates were repulsed with heavy slaughter. The Federal army moved into the position now occupied because it affords greatly superior advantages for the operations of the gun-boats, seventeen of which are now in the James River, protecting the flank of the Federal army. The Federal forces were not beaten in any conflict, nor could they be driven from the field by the utmost efforts of the Confederates. No guns have been lost since the 27th ult., when General McClellan's division was at first overwhelmed and twenty-five pieces of artillery fell into the hands of the Confederates. General McClellan has had another skirmish with the Confederates, being the third, which has resulted in the latter being forced to retreat. General McClellan has issued an address to the army, declaring that the Federals shall enter Richmond, and that the Union shall be preserved, no matter what the cost of time, of treasure, and of blood. The Southern newspapers claim that the Confederates have captured 12,000 prisoners, all McClellan's siege guns, and supplies sufficient to last the Confederate army for three months. The Federals have captured the Confederate gun-boat *Teaser* in James River. Richmond has been illuminated.

The Federals have evacuated James Island, near Charleston, and returned to Hilton Head. The summer campaign against Charleston has been suspended. General Benham, who commanded the Federals in the attack on James Island, had been superseded, and, it was said, would be tried by court-martial for an achievement which was at first heralded by the Northern press as a great victory.

General Curtis had retired from Arkansas into Missouri. General Halleck was still inactive at Corinth, not having yet discovered what became of the army of General Beauregard. The latter, however, has published a letter denying emphatically the capture by General Pope of 10,000 prisoners, as telegraphed by General Halleck. He says that 100 or 200 stragglers would cover all the prisoners he took, and about 500 damaged muskets. He also says that all the Confederates lost at Corinth during the retreat will not amount to one day's expense of Halleck's army. The first train from Memphis to Corinth had been attacked by the Confederate cavalry, and captured twelve miles from Memphis.

General Grant had assumed command of the district west of the Tennessee. The union meeting in Memphis was attended by about 200 citizens. A full ticket of Union men was nominated for City officers.

A despatch from Chattanooga says the Federals have stampeded from that place, leaving their camps and everything behind.

General Pope had been appointed to command all the Federal troops in the Shenandoah Valley, whereupon General Fremont resigned in dudgeon, and had retired from the field.

In accordance with the suggestion of eighteen Governors of Union States that the army be increased, President Lincoln had called for a fresh levy of 300,000 men.

The House of Representatives had passed the Tariff Bill. A cry has been raised in New York to prevent the exportation of gold.

The questions of intervention and mediation continue to be discussed. That of intervention excites opposition; that of mediation is more favourably received.

A meeting of Conservative members of Congress was held in the Hall of Representatives on the 28th. A series of resolutions were submitted and adopted, declaring that they met in no party spirit, that the war should not be prosecuted further than the suppression of the rebellion, and that the States, when the rebellion is suppressed, should repossess and exercise the rights secured them by the Constitution. The meeting reaffirmed the Crittenden resolution. An enthusiastic public meeting in favour of peace had been held at the Cooper Institute; the Hon. Fernando Wood, late Mayor of New York, was the principal speaker.

General Butler has issued a new form of oath for foreigners at New Orleans. This is likely to raise a question of international law, as it is not usual to exact oaths from foreigners resident in a belligerent country, even though those foreigners should be enemy's subjects, much less those of friendly Governments. General Butler has also, it is asserted, adopted, through the medium of his organ in the New Orleans press, a "sneering and sarcastic tone" to the foreign Consuls, especially the representative of England. Indeed, the American Haynau is exciting quite a furore of popularity.

The arrival of the London newspapers containing the debates in the British Parliament on the 13th ult., when Lord Palmerston declared the proclamation to be "infamous," has made Butler the hero of the hour. Not even blundering Commodore Wilkes, fresh from his outrage on the Trent, was so universal a favourite.

All the clergy of Nashville had refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Federal Government. Most of them had been confined in the penitentiary.

President Davis is said to have informed the Governor of Georgia that the conscription was absolutely necessary to ensure the success of the Southern Confederacy.

The news from Richmond caused great gloom, and a great deal of popular newspaper indignation that General McClellan was outnumbered. Some newspapers attack General McClellan, others blame the members of the Federal Cabinet.

There does not, however, appear to be a shadow of feeling on the part of the press or the people in favour of relinquishing the struggle. The new levy of 300,000 men is urged on as of more importance than ever, and a more energetic prosecution of the war is demanded. The New York Chamber of Commerce has passed resolutions that it would by its influence continue to sustain the Government in the determined effort to put down the rebellion and to maintain the Union. The Count of Paris and the Duke of Chartres, since the late battles, have quitted the Federal army and returned to Europe.

The Federal Commander before Vicksburg is employing his troops

to cut a canal across the land opposite the city, so as to change the course of the Mississippi and render Vicksburg for ever an inland town.

THE CLAIM OF THE SOUTH TO RECOGNITION.

Has the Southern Confederacy vindicated its right to recognition by the Governments of the world? Has it proved to the great community of nations that it is sufficiently strong to maintain the form of government it has chosen? Such are the questions to which answers must now speedily be given. This summer's campaign is confessedly closed. The Federal forces must for many months rest on their arms. At Charleston they have beaten a retreat, and have publicly announced their intention of deferring till a more auspicious occasion the seizure of the capital of South Carolina. In the West General Halleck has established his residence at Corinth, and there he proposes to earn fame during the hot months by acting simply on the defensive. In the Mississippi the Federal flotilla are waiting to take Vicksburg. In Arkansas, General Curtis finds himself in a position which excites the most anxious solicitude for his safety in the bosom of his friends. In the Shenandoah Valley, General Pope is or was waiting to be attacked by General "Stonewall" Jackson, whilst that officer was carrying havoc into the ranks of what has been called par excellence the "grand army" of the North. And where is that army? If not utterly vanquished, it is entirely powerless for offensive purposes. It may secure its own safety, but it will not, at least this summer, quarter in the Confederate capital. Everywhere, then, the campaign has closed, and still the Southern Confederacy stands unsubdued. It is not that in the wilds and fastnesses of the interior the population wage a guerrilla warfare against the representatives of the Government which charges them with rebellion. All the functions of Government are exercised at Richmond with the same, nay, perhaps with more, regularity than at Washington. The railway traveller might in time of peace find his way in little more than two hours from one capital to the other. The intervening country is easily traversed. Still, at the close of this campaign, as at its commencement, the seat of Government of the Southern Confederacy remains secure from the approaches of the invader. These are facts to which European nations cannot shut their eyes; nor can the Government of the United States ignore them. What length of time shall be considered long enough to ratify successful opposition to what is styled constituted authority? No length of time can sanctify rebellion, answers the successor of Washington, and the descendants of those who fought in the War of Independence echo the cry. But foreign nations do not recognise "constituted authorities." They only recognise might. Assume, for the sake of argument, that the South is in open rebellion, still the only question for neutral States to decide is whether that rebellion can be crushed. If it cannot be crushed, then the rebel States are entitled to demand the recognition of their independence. Even the warmest supporters of the Federal Government must confess that up to the present no progress has been made towards extinguishing the rebellion. Shall the attempt, notwithstanding the disastrous failure of the present year, be persisted in next? This question Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet must speedily answer. Should fully still reign supreme, should three hundred thousand more men be levied, and should another invasion of the Southern Confederacy be projected, it will then remain for neutral States to determine whether the South has not by its recent prowess established its claim to be considered independent. If the North would take the initiative, and sail with the current which it cannot stem, neutral States might be saved the disagreeable necessity of discharging a most disagreeable duty.—*Morning Post.*

YORKTOWN, VIRGINIA, AS IT IS.

As recent events in Virginia may make it necessary for General McClellan to fall back upon Yorktown, from which he started in his advance upon Richmond, the present condition of the former city—we believe it is dignified with that name—is of more than ordinary interest; and we therefore extract the following passages from the letter of a military correspondent who recently visited it:—

The York River is a very large, beautiful stream, so wide that you can just see the low, wooded shores, and deep enough, as I was told, for the Great Eastern to go up some seventy miles. Towards Yorktown the river narrows a little, but it is yet at least one mile and a half wide. There was a whole fleet at anchor between Yorktown and Gloucester, on the other side, and I made up my mind to go on shore at Yorktown to have a look at the fortifications, and to proceed up stream next morning.

Near Yorktown there are some wooded sand bluffs of inconsiderable height, and of the town you see only two or three houses, over one of which is waving a very large Union flag. The water battery, not far from the landing, and the other fortifications to be seen from the water, looked very poor and dilapidated, but I hoped to find them better on the other side of the town.

On landing I gave my things to a nigger, and ordered him to take me to the best hotel, where I intended to stay the night. The black fellow looked astonished; in fact, every soldier meeting me looked astonished at the sight of a civilian. "Is it far to the town?" I asked my intelligent contraband. "No," he answered, "we are there." "Where?" "At Yorktown." I opened my eyes almost as wide as the nigger, but with all that I could not see the slightest sign of a town—nothing but four or five miserable-looking houses, four or five ruins, and a great many wooden barracks, over each of which was written "Hospital," and before which were sitting or crawling wounded soldiers. At some of the corner barracks were newly written "Lincoln-avenue," "McClellan-avenue," "Porter-street," "Rambler-street," &c.; but there was nothing besides the names and some log huts, out of which were peeping black faces, and before which were rolling about heaps of black children.

There was no hotel in that place, but, asking at the tent over which was written "Provost Marshal," I heard that one of the four or five houses was a boarding-house, where I might, perhaps, find accommodation. There I accordingly went, but the gruff owner of the house told me that I could have no bed, nor, in fact, anything; that he did not want me. He repeated this in a rather rude manner to a clergyman who interfered in my behalf, and only with great difficulty I got the permission to place my things inside the miserable house, to look out for some shelter and food. One of the brick houses, and the second best among the few, although of a mean and miserly appearance, had belonged to an old fellow named Anderson, who died some time ago, about eighty years of age. He owned almost all Yorktown, and seems to have been a very queer old fellow. The ruins not far from his house dated from the first siege under Washington, and Anderson would not permit them to be rebuilt. In fact, he was very much averse to any alterations and improvements, and chiefly to him it is owing that Yorktown, instead of becoming a thriving city, is nothing but a village of the meanest description. One of the wooden buildings is a church, but it looks rather like a barn. Some pious people once proposed to build a church if Anderson would only give the ground. The old fellow stroked his long white beard and said that he was willing, if the petitioners would only allow him one condition in the agreement, which was to be signed by the churchwardens. The pious people readily complied with this request, but were very much shocked on hearing this condition to be that every clergyman, of whatever persuasion, and even the Devil himself, should be permitted to preach in that church. When that strange fellow died he left his property to his niggers, many of whom were mulattos and nearly related to him. Long before his death he had his coffin in his room, and ordered them to bury him in his garden, saying to his niggers that he was going only for a time, and that he certainly would return if they did not behave well.

Now, I do not know whether I was more disappointed with the town or with the fortifications of Yorktown, neither being worth the name of town or of fortifications. Yet there are some traces of earthworks made by Lord Cornwallis, but they are not used now, and look very insignificant.

To give you a description of the works constructed by the Confederates would be both ridiculous and almost impossible. The works at Centerville were yet far better than anything I saw here at Yorktown, for there the material used was clay and sand, but here it is nothing but sand, and the heavy rains have already half destroyed the works with the exception of some apparently older date, which have been strengthened by turf. The sand ditches are dry and shallow, and of no consequence; a good horse would go through them and up the ramparts. Some of the batteries are tolerably well built, and strengthened by sandbags, which also are used inside where the declivity is too steep and the soil would crumble down without being supported. But all this is child's work, and a military man can do nothing but shrug his shoulders at such works and wonder how it is possible that a General commanding brave troops could lie before such paltry fortifications so many weeks. European Generals would have stormed them without any of the preparation usual in such cases, and not required more than a day or two. The whole thing I saw in Yorktown I cannot designate otherwise than by saying that it is a horrible muddle, a disgrace to every art of military engineering.

A PARLIAMENTARY RETURN, just issued, states that the number of troops in her Majesty's service now stationed in China is 4359.

THE STATE OF ITALY.

The British Minister in Italy, Sir James Hudson, thus describes his impressions during a journey from Turin to Naples, in a despatch to Lord Russell, dated May 8:

My Lord,—I have the honour to report to your Lordship that I left Turin for Naples on the evening of the 28th ult. and travelled by rail to Ancona, where I arrived at 1 p.m. on the following day. I was waited upon in the evening by a vast crowd of citizens, with the band of the National Guard. Their cry was ever "Viva l'Italia unita!" The next day I proceeded to Foligno, where there was a repetition of the same scene; as again the next day at Narni.

The aspect of the towns in the Marches and Umbria is that of cities awakened to new life. Ancona no longer suffices to lodge the crowds who flock thither on business; a new city is fast springing up, and commercial docks and wharves are being built on a large and substantial footing. The town is protected by three consecutive lines of detached forts, of immense strength and solidity, now in process of construction. The country from Ancona to the Papal frontier is anxiously expecting the completion of the railways which are already commenced. An immense breadth of corn is sown, and the harvest promises to be magnificent. At the Tiber the scene changes; we enter the Papal States, and we enter also upon the desert. On the bridge over that river the French flag was flying, and a French sentinel was mounting guard over solitude. There was not a human being in sight save one peasant who served as a guide into Civita Castellana, where the bridge had been down for six months, and no signs of its restoration were yet apparent. This deserted appearance of the country lasts till Rome is in sight.

I had not visited Rome for upwards of a quarter of a century. I found it precisely as I had left it, saving the establishment of gas and hackney-coaches; in other respects, I remarked no sign of improvement. The contrast between the fertile garden of the Marches and Umbria, studded with substantial farms and well-kept country houses, and the desolate Campagna, was striking—between the bustle and vigorous life of their towns and the solemn, measured tread of Rome. It is clear that the reason for their seclusion was the inability or unwillingness of Rome to keep pace with their progress; they have outstripped her, and left her far in the rear. Rome may join them; they never will return to Rome voluntarily.

I left Rome at 9 a.m., on the 6th inst., by a special train put at my disposal by the courtesy of the directors of the line from Rome to Naples, and arrived here in ten hours and a half, 60 kilometres being performed by post. An agent of the Roman secret police, specially deputed to that service, accompanied the train as far as the Roman frontier at Ciprano, up to which point the line is completed, though the Roman Government obstinately refuse to allow it to be opened to the public. The railway is well constructed, and British skill is conspicuous in a fine iron bridge of considerable dimensions.

I inquired of the railway officers into the condition of brigandage. I was told that at the commencement of the works it was not uncommon to lose a couple of hundred labourers in a night, who enlisted at 15 piastres a head under a Papal agent to act as brigands for a term; but my informant added that, since the completion of the railway, brigandage has decreased and is now almost unknown along the line. Brigandage is destroyed by railways, he said. The brigands must not be confounded with the agricultural population; they form a class apart. Brigandage has always existed in the Neapolitan provinces. In looking over the certificates of officers in the Bourbon army you constantly come upon a note, "distinguished for services against brigands." The agricultural population is against brigandage, and the reason is simple, said my informant. Look at this plain; from Ciprano to Capua it is equal in point of skilled agricultural labour to the best parts of England, France, or Belgium; the men who labour on that soil cannot be brigands; the regularity of their work prevents it. The population is well-disposed, peaceable, and industrious; but they are kept in a state of gross ignorance by their priests, are but little removed from Paganism, and, as a general rule, are content with any Government which will permit them to reap what they have sown. Brigandage must die out under constitutional government and railways.

General La Marmora is of opinion that it is now confined to certain localities, and is diminishing. A Neapolitan saying goes to prove that there is nothing uncommon in brigandage—"The leaves and the brigands come out together." In point of fact, it is not political; it is the local, chronic malady, aggravated at the present moment by the policy of Rome, which subsidises the Tristans and Schiavones; but even Rome will eventually have to bow to the universal verdict of Catholic Europe, and abandon allies who disgrace her cause.

It was remarked to me at Rome that ignorance lies at the root of the present position of the Roman Court. Learning has gone down at Rome and throughout Southern Italy since 1815. At that date the Austrian Government persuaded the Court of Rome that revolutionary ideas and progress were inseparable, and they proposed ignorance as a corrective. The Court of Rome followed the advice, and priests and people have both suffered in consequence. The layman, however, is far in advance of the priest; the latter is unable to reconcile ecclesiastical policy in government with the demands made by modern society for progress in art, science, and literature; he is stationary, while all around him is advancing, and hence, in a great part, arises the opposition of the Court of Rome to any change.

At Naples, doubtless, there is much improvement; but it is indisputable that the Bourbon Government have left behind them an Augean stable. The situation of the lower classes is still more distressing. As formerly, a Royal visit is the signal for huddling age, disease, and mendicity out of sight into almshouses and hospitals, to be defrauded of the very necessities of life by administrators notoriously corrupt, even among Neapolitans. The visit of the King to the hospitals, and his expression of indignation at their condition and mismanagement, have gone to the hearts of the people; this, together with his readiness to show himself to them, his activity in seeing everything for himself, and his decree for the redemption of pledged objects, has at last gained for him among the lower classes, with whom seeing is believing, the prestige of a King. The lazzaroni now feel for the first time the real presence of Victor Emmanuel, whose sovereignty has hitherto been to them a subject of controversy. The National Guard have been complimented by the presentation to them of their colours by the King. And the final concession of the long-pending Neapolitan lines to a capitalist of such credit as Rothschild comes in opportunely to satisfy those who have been steadily pressing for railways as the only real means of improving these provinces. In a word, the King's visit has been a more complete success than was anticipated even by the most sanguine.

THE CITY OF ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

In the South Australian Court of the Great Exhibition will be found numerous copies of a pamphlet describing the colony, which has been prepared under the authority of the Colonial Government and sent over here for gratuitous distribution. From it we extract the following account of Adelaide, the capital:—

The impressions a stranger forms of Adelaide at first sight depend chiefly upon his previous conceptions and expectations. If, unlike philosophical Baldo Niccol Jarvie, he expects to find "at the comforts of the Saint Mark" wherever he goes—if he looks for the beauty and regularity of a first-class English street—he will be much disappointed. It is only here and there that capitalists have raised rows of uniform and contiguous buildings. For the most part, every man has built on his own land, according to his own means, to suit his own purposes and to satisfy his own taste—or illustrate his want of it—as the case may be. Accordingly, handsome houses and shops are often flanked by small, rickety edifices that look incongruous and out of place. But the evil is being gradually cured, in obedience to the ordinary laws of political economy. The owner of a shabby little dwelling or place of business in a good site discovers that he is, in effect, paying a high rent for it; that he is sacrificing the interest of the money he could get for his piece of land, and that this sum constitutes a much higher rent than the business he can carry on upon his premises or the accommodation of his residence is worth. He sells his lease or his freehold accordingly to a richer man, who puts up a more suitable building. In this way, along the terraces, in Rundle, Hindley, King William, Grenfell, and Currie streets, and others, the vacant gaps are gradually being filled up, and the tumble-down sheds of a former day are being replaced by substantial buildings.

If our criticising stranger has, on the other hand, come prepared to begin "life in the wilds" and the "roughing it" system in Adelaide—expecting nothing but a quiet embryo town—he will be surprised to find numerous and handsome warehouses and offices and shops, the plate-glass windows of many of the latter making tempting displays, and having ample stocks concealed within to back up the ostentation and to save it from being an imposture. This morning I took a short walk along one or two of the principal streets with a note-book in my hand, and noted the succession of shops. If the reader will join me, we will take the walk again together.

We will start, if you please, here, at the corner of Rundle and King William streets, and walk eastward along the former. We will walk along the southern side, and enjoy, as Mr. Pickwick did in Goswell-street, the prospect of "over the way." Rundle-street is essentially a "shop street," and, in proposing a short walk along part of it, it is for the purpose of showing how far "division of labour" is already carried among our retail dealers.

The corner shop over the way, you observe, is that of a linen-draper and outfitter. There is a decided dash of the Minorites about it; and those waxen dummies in their model reach-me-downs have not stood the climate quite so well as could be wished. Their complexions have suffered, and an indignant tendency to gutter down into their boots betrays itself in their delicately-moulded features.

Next comes a bookseller, where you can subscribe for the *Cornhill*, or *Temple Bar*, or *Once a Week*, or *All the Year Round*, or *Macmillan*, or what not. There you can get the last new book that was to upset the world; and, perhaps, for a few extra shillings, an "overland copy" of the refutation that has upset the book that was to have upset the world. The proprietor will also supply you with a pamphlet, about the size of this, being his monthly catalogue of books on sale.

Next we have another linen-draper's, and then a "Berlin wool repository." I wonder whether that lady stepping out of her carriage to buy a sweet thing in slipper patterns of anti-macassars reflects that five-and-twenty years ago the kangaroos were hopping there. Adjoining Berlin wool is Australian mutton, in a trim butcher's shop; and then there is another book-seller's shop—rather of a serious turn in its literature, but not disdaining stereographs and account-books, general stationery, and especially homoeopathic medicine. Then we have another linen-draper's, and then a seedsman's, and then a pastrycook's; and then there is a pretty little shop just erected, and still empty, that will just suit you, if you want to set up some genteel light business. Next door is a "Staffordshire warehouse," with piles of crockery in the front shop, and piles of crockery in the back shop, and crates of crockery in the warehouse behind, and shelves of crockery in the showrooms up stairs. Then comes a shoemaker's, and then another linen-draper's, and then another linen-draper's, and then a tailor's, and then a publisher, and then another linen-draper's, and then a grocer's, and then another linen-draper's, and then another grocer's; then—really, after all this crinoline, the sight is agreeable—an undertaker's, with the last new things in coffin furniture, and hatchments with astonishing heraldry, and *requiescat in pace*, and all the adequate "plant" for getting up the best style of professional affliction. Then there is a dispenser of drugs, and then another grocer's, and then another linen-draper's, and then another grocer's, and then a lithographer's, and then a tailor's, and then another linen-draper's—this last linen-draper having evidently given his mind to the further subdivisions of trade, and having devoted himself almost exclusively to garments of which, of course, one doesn't know the names or uses, but which are of a linen and calico texture, and have what, I believe, is called "open work" about the edges. Then comes a fruit-shop, and then a music-shop, and then another linen-draper's, and then another linen-draper's, and then a shoemaker's, and then a watchmaker and jeweller's, and then a shoemaker's, and then another linen-draper's, and then a painter and paperhanger's, and then another jeweller's, and then another linen-draper's, and then a public-house, and then a shoemaker's, and then another linen-draper's, and then a confectioner's. Let us go in and have an ice, and rest a little from this intolerable succession of linen-draper's.

IRELAND.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.—A great "demonstration," as it is called, is to attend the laying at Dublin of the foundation-stone of the Catholic University on Sunday, the 20th inst. The plan is to have a procession of trades through the streets of Dublin, the operatives to wear green rosettes and to be headed by their clergy. After a solemn high mass at the cathedral, Marlborough-street, the men—20,000 it is said—are to walk to the spot selected, about two miles and a half distant in the suburbs, and there to be addressed by Archbishop Hughes, of New York, and Monsignor Daplanou.

THE 12TH OF JULY.—The 12th of July has passed over without any disturbance. There is no account of any riotous proceedings or party conflicts from Ulster. Belfast, Derry, Enniskillen, and the other leading towns of the province were quiet during this anniversary, which formerly brought with it so much excitement, ill-feeling, and offensive demonstration. A large number of Orangemen, however, from Antrim, Down, and Armagh, collected in a retired place in the country about two miles from Lisburn, and also at another place about four miles from that town. Thousands of people assembled, including women and children. Tents were erected for the sale of refreshments, in which much business was done. There were fives and drums, and all the insignia of Orangism. The music with which the multitude was entertained included "The Boyne Water," "Protestant Boys," and "Croppie lie down." It is said that some pistols were fired in the fields, but all in the way of amusement. They kept aloof from Roman Catholics, and there was nothing to disturb their hilarity. In Lisburn there were three Orange arches, which were allowed to remain during the day.

CRIME IN IRELAND.—THE ASSIZES.—Baron Denby has congratulated the grand jury of the county of Wexford on the absence of crime in their county, there being but four prisoners for trial. He observed, however, that some indications had been reported of that spirit of lawlessness which had appeared in several of the other Irish counties; and he trusted that every friend of law and order would unite their efforts in crushing this spirit wherever it appeared. As yet its indications have been merely of a very slight character, and there is every hope that, by prompt and effectual measures of repression, the county may be happily preserved from the occurrence of those crimes which have stained other portions of the country. The assizes, which have now been opened in five counties, show that, only for the dreadful operations of the Ribbon organisation, Ireland might again be congratulated this year on her criminal condition.

SCOTLAND.

REPRESENTATION OF THE KIRKCALDY AND STIRLING BURGHS.—Colonel Ferguson, who has represented the Kirkcaldy burghs since 1841, is about to retire. The candidates named as likely to come forward for the Kirkcaldy burghs on the retirement of Colonel Ferguson are Mr. W. Vernon Harcourt, who so closely contested the seat in 1859 as to be defeated only by a majority of 18; and Mr. Roger Aytoun, who stood for the Stirling burghs in the same year. Both gentlemen are Liberals. In the hope of a vacancy in the Stirling burghs, an address of great length has just been issued to the electors by Major Gleig, of the 14th Regiment. He tells the constituents that with neither of the great parties in the State, as at present constituted, would he be prepared to act. He condemns Lord Palmerston's policy as hostile to the best interests of England, and to constitutional government in Europe, but says of Mr. Disraeli that there is no statesman who would be more vigilant and conciliatory. The constituency is Liberal.

THE PROVINCES.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A POWDER-MAGAZINE.—The Government powder-magazines at Upnor Castle, Chatham, had a narrow escape of being destroyed a few days since, in consequence of a fire breaking out. Smoke and flames were first discovered issuing from a room adjoining that in which some of the workmen at the magazines were employed. This was about seven o'clock in the evening, the hands, who were working overtime, not having left the castle. The alarm bell was immediately rung, and every possible exertion used to extinguish the flames and prevent them communicating with other portions of the building, the thousands of tons of gunpowder and filled shells stored in the castle rendering it almost certain that the explosion of the magazines would result in the destruction of Chatham dockyard and arsenal on the opposite side of the harbour. By dint of extraordinary exertions, however, the fire was confined to the room in which it originated, and within an hour after the flames were discovered they had been extinguished, and all danger was at an end. The fire is supposed to have been caused by one of the workmen, who, contrary to the regulations on the subject, had been smoking, hastily thrusting his lighted pipe into the pocket of his coat, which was afterwards hung up in the room in which the fire originated. As soon as the intelligence spread that a fire had occurred at the castle, the inhabitants of the district commenced leaving their residences, under the impression that the destruction of all the houses in the neighbourhood would inevitably take place.

TEN PERSONS POISONED NEAR RUGBY.—A most melancholy occurrence has just taken place in a farmhouse at Ashby St. Legers, a village on the borders of Northamptonshire, not far from the town of Rugby. It appears that Mr. William Payne Cowley, a farmer, living in that village with his mother (who is a widow) and his brothers, had his sheep dipped or washed last week. The object of this dipping or washing is the extermination of vermin, and for this purpose a strong mixture of arsenic and soft soap, diluted with water, is made. Mr. W. P. Cowley and his mother prepared the sheep-dipping mixture, in which some lambs were washed. In this operation Mr. Cowley and several of his labourers were employed. After assisting her son in the preparation of the soap and arsenic, Mrs. Cowley proceeded to make a batter pudding for the dinner of her family and the labourers and servants. By some means, as yet unaccounted for, it appears that some arsenic must have become mixed with the pudding; for the whole of the persons who partook of it—ten in number—became violently sick just after dinner, and exhibited all the symptoms of having been poisoned. The best medical assistance in the neighbourhood was procured; but one man has already died, and another is not expected to survive. The others are all more or less affected. The name of the deceased is Richard Smith; he was an agricultural labourer and fifty-three years of age.

THE CROPS IN EAST KENT.—In the neighbourhood of Canterbury the corn crops promise a good yield. All the wheats are standing up well, and will hold out, the time having gone by for them to sustain any harm. In about a fortnight, with such weather as we experienced on Sunday, they will begin to cut. Barley is very good, as are also beans. The peas have got the dolphin. The turnips are coming on very well, the rains having suitably them. Considerable difficulty has been experienced with the hay, but it is nearly all got up now. The produce is not bad.

THE ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE MURDER.—CONFESSION OF THE PRISONERS.—At the Manchester New Bailey Police Court, on Monday morning, three men, named respectively John Ward, Thomas Barlow, and John Clay Johnson, were brought up on remand, charged with being concerned in the murder of police constable Jump at Ashton-under-Lyne, on the 28th of June. It being understood that no evidence would be offered the counsel for the prisoners were not present. Superintendent Ludlam, of the county police force, applied for another remand, which was granted. Ludlam stated that he was now in possession of facts which would lead to an elucidation of the affair, some of the other prisoners having made a full confession. The prisoners Ward and Barlow, according to the recently-obtained facts, were directly implicated in the crime, while the case against Johnson would be that he harboured the other two men directly after the murder, knowing that they were implicated in it. The prisoner Johnson asked the magistrate to admit him to bail on the ground that he was not directly connected with the murder. The application, however, was refused. The prisoners were then remanded for a week.



BURNING OF THE GREAT BAZAARS AND THE RESIDENCE OF THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR AT ST. PETERSBURG. (FROM A SKETCH BY M. KUSNITZOFF.)

INCENDIARISM IN RUSSIA.

EITHER the political emancipation designed by the Emperor of Russia has been commenced too late or a large body of the people are not contented with the means by which it is proposed to be accomplished.

With continued disaffection, little short of absolute rebellion, in Poland, where the pistol of the assassin has seriously wounded General Lüders and slightly injured the Grand Duke Constantine at the very commencement of his administration, the deeply-laid and widely-organised plots of the Russian societies, as well as the rapid and secret incendiarism by which the riotous demonstrations are accompanied, have sufficed more than once almost to paralyse the Government and still keep the entire community in a state of fearful excitement.

During the terrible conflagrations indeed, sudden, mysterious, and frequently commencing almost simultaneously at different points, the populace assembled in the streets became almost frantic with terror, seizing upon innocent persons upon the most absurd suspicion, throwing valuable goods from the adjoining houses, piling costly merchandise in heaps in the public squares, and acting as though they were afflicted with temporary madness as the result of the terror inspired by the uncertainty in which every night was passed.

In one day seven different fires had broken out in the most populous parts of the city and at points the most distant from each other. Among other places was the large village of Okhta, on the Neva, where there were large yards for the construction of barges, workshops for the manufacture of furniture, and extensive cowhouses, the milk from which was every day brought to the city. Those simultaneous conflagrations excited a complete feeling of panic. Some days passed over without any repetition of them, the alarm somewhat abated, and on Whit Monday the people assembled in great numbers, according to their usual custom, in the Summer Garden. About six o'clock in the evening an alarm was given that three bazaars in the very centre of the city were on fire. In an instant the garden was abandoned. Those three bazaars, which are united together and form one, belong exclusively to the tradespeople of the middle classes, who offer for sale low-priced goods, common stuffs, carpets, old clothes, furniture, ironmongery, and innumerable other articles. In a short time the whole of the establishment, with all it contained, was destroyed. The scene of the conflagration is represented in our Engraving, as well as the ultimate burning of the house of the Minister of the Interior. As the wind was blowing very high at the time, the flames were driven across the canal and communicated to large wood-yards, extending over an immense space of ground. All the building timber and firewood they contained was very soon consumed, the blaze presenting a terrific appearance. The Emperor, on hearing of this fresh disaster, came up from Tsarskoe Selo. Prince Souvaroff was also on the spot, and, followed by his Aides-de-Camp, was active in directing the operations of the persons employed in rendering assistance. His clothes were in many places burnt, and his epaulets blackened. General Annakoff and Prince Dolgorouky and other high functionaries were also on the spot.

During the first three days of June several streets were burned down. These terrible fires were obviously the work of

incendiaries acting on a preconceived signal, and the mysterious significance of the organisation necessary to effect it alarmed the Government, which, as usual, issued ukase after ukase, one of them being to the effect that "any person in whose house shall be found combustible materials shall be tried by court-martial."

"continue to use all their efforts to fulfil the prescriptions of the law of the 19th of February." Soon after the meeting of the nobility of Tver, at which an address was voted recommending the convocation of an assembly of deputies from all parts of the country and the abolition of class privileges (by which the nobles of Tver declared themselves

Meanwhile, revolutionary proclamations found their way even into the palace itself. Various arrests were made, and a special committee of investigation began to hold its sittings, which still continue, as the general disaffection, terror, and danger has scarcely abated. During the whole of last month incendiarism spread even to the provinces. At Moshew, on the 9th of June, 20 houses; at Czernichow, on the 11th of June, 44 houses, 133 shops, and a church were destroyed. Conflagrations also took place at Novogorod, at Cronstadt, and at Odessa.

The losses at St. Petersburg were estimated at many hundred millions of roubles, while a complete stagnation of trade has supervened in all the great commercial cities of the empire.

The *St. Petersburg Gazette* does not believe that the authors of the incendiary fires had any political object. It says that the incendiaries are thieves, and their only object was pillage. The people speak of them with horror, and suggest a punishment for them more severe than that inflicted by court-martial.

During all this time, and probably apart from the acts of the incendiaries, the political and revolutionary societies have been bold and threatening, while so wide have been their ramifications that many of the officers, especially those belonging to the Guard and to the scientific portion of the army, openly testified their sympathy for the students, and had taken part in those "demonstrations" which were viewed by the high authorities as the precursors of an insurrection.

Thirteen justices of the peace of Tver are charged with refusing to carry out "the law of the 19th of February" (3rd of March)—that is to say, the law of emancipation. What they stated, however, was that the emancipation scheme put forth by the Government was impracticable, that nearly a year's experience had convinced them of the fact, and that they felt it their duty to communicate this conviction to the Emperor; but that, in the meanwhile, they would

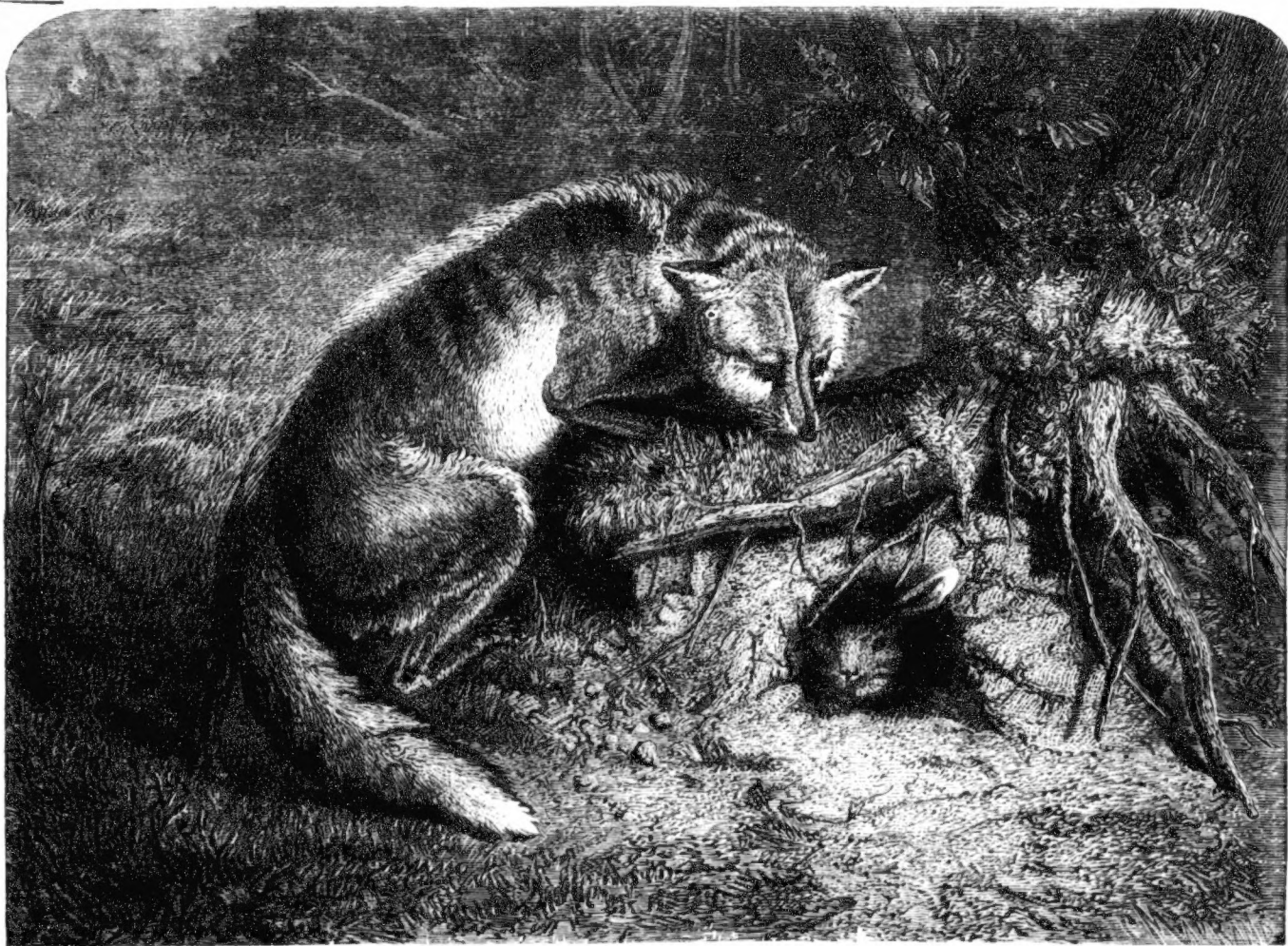
resolved for their part no longer to profit), the Justices of the Peace assembled at their ordinary assizes and drew up a paper, in which they informed the Emperor of their entire concurrence in the views expressed in that address. They volunteered to demonstrate that "the only means of issue from the present position of affairs lay in the immediate redemption of land for the peasants, and in the establishment of social order, founded upon mutual confidence between the governing and the governed."

To judge, then, from the charges brought against the State prisoners, it would seem that the three questions which now agitate Russia are the Polish question, the question of the final emancipation of the peasants with their land, and that of the introduction of constitutional government; and a small party of men, whose influence, it is to be hoped, is not great, though it is certainly far from being contemptible, and is constantly increasing, appear to have come to the conclusion that these questions, taken one with another, can only be solved by means of a revolution.

Besides the revolutionary journal



SERGEANT PIXLEY, VICTORIA RIFLES, WINNER OF THE QUEEN'S PRIZE AT THE RIFLE-SHOOTING CONTEST AT WIMBLEDON. (FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.)



"THE TIP OF THE EAR AND THE TIP OF THE TAIL."—(FROM A PICTURE BY M. VERLAT.)

published every fortnight in London, under the title of the *Bell*, and sent regularly to St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kieff, Warsaw, and all parts of the Russian empire, some half dozen revolutionary prints have lately been produced in Russia itself.

THE RIFLE CONTEST AT WIMBLEDON.

THE MATCH BETWEEN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

THIS match, which was unfinished when our last week's Number was printed, has resulted in a complete victory of the south over the north of the island. The firing at the 800 and 900 yards ranges left the English considerably ahead of their northern competitors; and with a bare possibility, and hardly that, that the latter might recover themselves and assert the supremacy of the Scottish Lion in the second half of the firing at 1000 yards. But instead of doing so they lost ground as they proceeded, and at the close of the contest retired from the firing-positions conscious that for once they had met their match, their score being 166 below that of their opponents—the aggregate scores being—England, 890; Scotland, 724; the English majority being 48 at the 800 yards range, at the 900 yards 34, and at 1000 yards 81 respectively. The best scores on the English side were—at 800 yards, those of Lord Bury, who made 49, and Major Halford, who made 46; at 900 yards, those of Private Beasley, who made 42, and Lord Ducie, who made 39; and at 1000 yards those of Captain Heaton and Major Halford, who made 38 each. On the Scotch side Captain Ross at 800 yards scored 52, Major Muir scoring 46; at 900 yards he lost his luck, scoring only 20, while Major Lovat; at 1000 yards he lost his luck, scoring only 20, while Major Muir made 33, and Capt. Ross 30. We should do injustice to the international match between England and Scotland if we did not add that while the English eight were modest in their hour of triumph, the Scotch eight accepted their defeat with a cheerful humility; and that that defeat, at all events, is not likely to rank as a Scottish grievance.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S PRIZE.

A curious question arose as to the terms upon which the prize was offered. It was distinctly stated that "any description of rest" might be used. At a very late period of the competition Mr. Formby, of the Liverpool Rifle Brigade, fired, and, without any artificial rest, succeeded in making a score of 22, which exceeded that of any of his rivals. The question then arose whether the words "any description of rest" implied that some description of rest was to be used, but an appeal to the wording of the original document settled the point that the use of any rest was optional.

CONTEST OF CRACK SHOTS.

The picked shots of the country, represented by those who had won prizes at the present meeting, assembled to compete for Lord Dudley's prize of £50. There were eighteen competitors for this prize, the gross scores made ranging from 36 to 42. Ultimately the contest lay between Lord Bury and Captain Williams, 19th Middlesex.

After Lord Bury's last shot it required the competitor nearest to him to make a bull's-eye to place himself on a footing of equality with him, and Lord Bury's success seemed assured. But Captain Williams succeeded in getting that bull's-eye, and the tie had therefore to be shot off. Captain Williams shot first and made another bull's-eye, but, as Lord Bury was equally successful, the contest had to be renewed. Captain Williams shot again, and, contrary to general expectation, made a third bull's-eye. Lord Bury followed amid breathless silence, and made a centre, only two inches below the bull's-eye, and directly in a line with it, but still only a centre. The victory therefore remained with Captain Williams.

OTHER PRIZES.

The following issues were also decided on the last day of the shooting. *Saturday Review* Prize: Winner, Mr. Cade, Victoria Rifles. Lord Vernon's Prize: Halford, 1st Leicester, winner of the first prize, and Gill, 4th West York, of the second. Association Cup: Winner, Major Moir, Stirling. Rifle Derby: E. Ross, Cambridge University, first prize; Halford, 1st Leicester, second prize; Astley, School of Musketry, third prize. Running Deer: E. Ross, Cambridge, first prize; H. Ross, 6th Kincardine, second prize.

THE GRAND REVIEW.

The great annual gathering of the National Rifle Association for 1862 was brought to a satisfactory close on Saturday last with a grand review of the metropolitan volunteers by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, in the presence of a vast assemblage of spectators. Volunteers are proverbially unfortunate in regard to the weather, and although Saturday did not promise to be one of the exceptional days, heavily charged and ominous clouds forcibly recalling the miseries of last year's final meeting, the rain actually kept off until near the close of the proceedings; but then, as if to make up for lost time, it came down in such drenching showers as to penetrate even the thickest uniform. The threatening nature of the atmosphere in the early part of the day had an unfortunate effect in diminishing the attendance of visitors; but it was much greater than in 1861; and, taking into account the vast extent of ground over which the public were distributed, there must have been nearly 100,000 people on the common. The grand stand, however, presented a formidable array of empty seats, and could have accommodated twice as large an audience as that which it contained. The Duke of Magenta (Marshall McMahon) was recognised and warmly greeted on taking his seat. The distinguished soldier, who appeared in private costume, was accompanied by a small party of French officers, and watched the movements of the troops with evident interest. Among the rest of the spectators were—the Earl of Cardigan, the Earl of Radnor, Earl Cowper, Lord Llanover, Lady Constance Grosvenor, Lady Elcho, General Pollock and Lady Pollock, Colonel Lovitzky, Russian Military Attaché, Colonel Cuddy, &c. A brilliant company also occupied the carriages, which lined a considerable part of the ground.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by Major-General Sir Richard Airey, K.C.B., who was in command of the first division; Major-General the Hon. Sir J. Yorke Scarlett, K.C.B., in command of the second division; Colonel M'Murdo, Inspector-General of Volunteers; Colonel Erskine, Colonel Inard, Colonel Morris, and a numerous staff, rode on the ground shortly after five o'clock, and were loudly cheered. The whole of the volunteers did not arrive till after six o'clock, and it is estimated that there were between 11,000 and 12,000 men of all ranks.

The first division, under Sir Richard Airey, comprised two guns of the Horse Artillery and four guns of the Foot Artillery, and the first brigade of infantry also comprised the Hon. Artillery Company, under the Duke of Wellington, 400 strong.

The second brigade was under the command of Lord Ranelagh, and consisted of the Inns of Court Rifles, under Lieutenant-Colonel Brewster, 350; South Middlesex (Lord Ranelagh's own), 450; the North Middlesex, Lieutenant-Colonel Whitehead, 300; and the 26th Middlesex (Customs), under Lieutenant-Colonel Grey.

The third brigade, commanded by Lord Colville, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Hon. Artillery Company, comprised the 2nd City of London and 4th Middlesex (Lord Truro's), and Islington Rifles, combined, 200; Victoria Rifles, 300; 1st Middlesex Engineers and Six-Foot Guards united, 350; and 2nd, 8th, and 9th Tower Hamlets, united, 350; first battalion of Essex Rifles, 300; and the 46th Middlesex (Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Shelley, Bart.).

The fourth brigade was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Radstock, and was composed of the West Middlesex, 300; the 1st Surrey, under Lieutenant-Colonel McDonald, 400; the St. George's, under Lieutenant-Colonel Lindsay, 300; Paddington, under Lieutenant-Colonel Wood, 200; and the 20th Middlesex.

The fifth brigade, under the Marquis of Donegal, The 4th and 6th Tower Hamlets, under Lieutenant-Colonel Money, 300; the London Irish, under Major Verner, 250; the Civil Service, under Lord Bury, with two companies of the 38th Middlesex (artists), under Captain Lewis, 400.

The second division, under Major-General Sir J. Yorke Scarlett, consisted of two 18-pounder guns of position, with two others of smaller calibre, and two companies of the 1st Middlesex Artillery, altogether 200 men.

1st Brigade of Infantry, commanded by Lord Elcho:—The London Scottish, 500, commanded by Major Sir D. Baird; the 37th Middlesex, 200; the 39th Middlesex, under the new Lieutenant-Colonel Panton, 300; the 2nd Administrative Battalion of Middlesex Rifles, Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkinson; the seventh and twelfth battalions, united, 200; 1st City of London Rifle Volunteer Brigade, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Warde, 700; 3rd London, under Major Richards, 350; and the 10th, 23rd, and 1st and 2nd Administrative Battalions of Surrey Rifles.

2nd Brigade, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Grosvenor, composed the following regiments:—The Queen's (Westminster), 900 strong; the 1st Administrative Battalion of Tower Hamlets Rifles, 300; and the 19th Middlesex (or Working Men's College), 400. There were some few other corps, but the names did not transpire. The cavalry consisted of Lord Truro's and the 1st Surrey Light Horse.

The troops having taken up position, the two divisions were formed into an attacking and defending force, the first division constituting the attacking and the second division the defending force. The action commenced by the artillery, which had got into position over what is known as the Iron House, near the gravel-pits, opening fire, supported by the second brigade, under Lord Ranelagh, whilst the other brigades were formed up in line of contiguous quarter-distance columns, the left resting on what is called Stag-lane.

The second division, as the defending force, while these movements were taking place, placed their artillery in position on the edge of the ravine in front of the windmill, and also on the left of the line, which was well posted, with its right resting upon the windmill and extending across the ravine facing to the west. The attacking force, comprising the first division, threatened this position from Coomb Wood, and commenced with a feigned attack, but the real attack was made from Kingston-road. Whilst these manoeuvres were being carried out, the spectators in the grand stand and all who were on the eastern side of the common could see nothing for the dense columns of smoke which followed the discharge of the artillery and rifles of the contending armies. By a clever strategical movement, however, the attacking force succeeded in turning the right flank of the defenders, which commenced falling back with great rapidity across the flat of the common towards Wimbledon, followed by the attack. This movement brought the belligerent forces in line, face to face, and immediately in front of the spectators on the grand and other stands which had been erected. At this juncture the spectacle was a very magnificent one, and the advance of the attacking force in line, in defiance of the rattling file-firing of the enemy, was splendidly executed. Firing now became general from both lines, and the defenders being driven completely across the common, and being supposed to have retreated to the village of Wimbledon, the proceedings were brought to a close by a general volley and salute. The Commander-in-Chief and his Staff were then seen galloping towards the grand stand, and the forming of the first division into close column of battalions on the left indicated that the marching past was about to commence. On reaching the saluting-flag the Duke of Cambridge appeared for the first time to be made acquainted with the fact that the Duke of Magenta was present, and his Royal Highness rode up to him and cordially shook him by the hand, amidst the enthusiastic cheering of those who were in the immediate vicinity.

The first division then marched past at company-wheeling distance; but at this point of the proceedings the rain came down in torrents, which necessitated a more rapid movement, and the second division passed by at the quick in close columns of battalions.

The review over, there was a general rush to the two railway stations at Putney and Wimbledon, the consequence being that the resources of the company were not adequate to the demands of the thousands of tired and wet excursionists. Great confusion prevailed for some hours at these stations, and several volunteer corps preferred marching home to waiting for the special trains which they had engaged. The marching past terminated about twenty minutes after eight, but it was near midnight before some corps reached their headquarters in London.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The prizes won at the late meeting at Wimbledon were distributed on Monday to the successful competitors at the Crystal Palace with considerable pomp and ceremony. During the progress of the actual contests the association appeared simply in its working garb, and those who were struggling for distinction and reward may have lost sight, occasionally, of the higher functions which the council had to discharge, and thought only of their individual interests. But on Monday the association reappeared in its legitimate character of director of the national rifle movement, with the Prime Minister of England for its mouthpiece, and for its Grand Chamberlain his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, conferring its degrees in presence of an assembly larger by some thousands than was attracted to the same building by the Handel festival. The interior of the palace assumed an appearance harmonising with the occasion. In the approaches to the great orchestra, where the ceremony of presentation took place, there was a profuse display of banners of all nations. Looking along the main transept, there was, perhaps, a shade too much yellow; but at the point where the interest of the proceedings centred the view was perfect. From pillar and roof, from gallery and girder, flags, streamers, and banners reflected a perfect bloom of colour, relieved by commemorative tablets interspersed with evergreens. A dais was erected in advance of the great orchestra, and the broad flight of steps leading up to it at each side was lined by companies of the Victoria Rifles, laurelled, each and all, in honour of their victory. On the front of the dais the vases, shields, prize rifles, and other objects won in the competition were displayed, and above the reserved seats, rising amphitheatrically tier over tier, the band of one of the Household Regiments and a guard of honour of the London Rifle Brigade formed an effective background to the brilliant gathering. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge arrived at three o'clock, and near him on the platform was a large gathering of the aristocracy, which included Viscount and Lady Palmerston, the Duchess of Wellington, Earl and Lady Constance Grosvenor, Lord and Lady Elcho, the Countess of Fife, the Duke of Magenta, the Earl of Cardigan, General Lord Clyde, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, the Marquis and Marchioness of Kildare, Lord Radstock, Lady Bagot, Sir D. Baird, &c.; Mr. Whiteside, M.P.; Mr. Kinnaird, M.P.; Colonel Vandeleur, M.P.; Mr. Laird, M.P.; Mr. Lefroy, M.P., and many other members of the House of Commons, were likewise present.

The proceedings having been opened by a few introductory remarks on the part of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the ceremony of distributing the prizes was entered upon. Lord Bury marshalled the prize-winners in front of the platform, and as each presented himself before the Commander-in-Chief upon his name being called—many having thus to appear a third and fourth time in succession—Lord Elcho, in clear, ringing tones, explained to the assembly the circumstances under which each prize had been won. The first recipients of prizes were the Lancashire eight, who successfully competed with a similar number of Middlesex volunteers for the honour of their respective counties. This competition did not enter strictly into the business of the association; but, as the match took place upon their grounds at Wimbledon, it had a claim to be included in the ceremony of presentation. The victors accordingly received a tankard each, subscribed for by the unsuccessful competitors. To Captain Bridgman, of the West Middlesex, the bronze medal of the association, entitling him to be ranked as the best shot in his own county, was then handed by the Duke of Cambridge. Close observation of the stream of prizemen incessantly flowing over the dais made it evident that the largest number of prizes had been carried off by members of the Queen's Westminster and Victoria Rifles. Each appearance of a winner in either of these uniforms was, therefore, applauded very warmly by the spectators. The fact that, in several cases, members of the regular Army had carried off prizes seemed likewise to afford general satisfaction. Captain Ross and his son, the late champion shot of England, were loudly cheered; outbursts of approbation still more cordial followed the appearance on the platform of Lord Bury, who has so often had victory snatched from him when it seemed fairly within his grasp. The stalwart figure of the Master of Lovat—one of the representative eight of Scotland—attracted general notice as he swept across the dais, and must have

perplexed the worthy scribe—if he were present—who remarked, during the late meeting, that it "was strange a lad of tender years like 'Master Lovat' should succeed in making such a capital score." Major Halford and Major Moir, two of the competitors who made the largest inroads on the collection of prizes, were greeted with loud applause; and a very favourable reception was also accorded to M. De Gendre, the only member of the deputation from Switzerland who succeeded this year in carrying off a prize. Another foreign competitor, M. Jules Gérard, gained a very good place in one or two competitions, but failed to appear at the proper time for shooting off the ties. The prize won by Harrow in the Public Schools' Match was claimed by two of its alumni in full uniform; their appearance was the signal for renewed acclamations. The Earl of Eldon, to the regret of many, was not present to receive the cup which he had carried off for Eton. In alluding to the match between the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, Lord Elcho said it would add greatly to the interest of that contest if the Chancellors of the respective Universities would consent to give a handsome Chancellor's cup to the winning side. There was another match in which the struggle was purely honorary—namely, that between the Lords and Commons. This year the Commons had been well beaten, but next year they they meant to be victorious, and it was to be hoped the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his Estimate for the ensuing year would make provision for a handsome shield, to be shot for annually, and suspended over the door of the winning House. This suggestion was productive of considerable merriment, in which Lord Palmerston joined very heartily. In accordance with a desire generally expressed to that effect, Lady Elcho presented to the English eight the challenge shield, or rather the design from which it is hereafter to be made, which they had won in competition with the representative eight of Scotland. Lady Elcho tendered the drawing very gracefully, but assured the victors that Scotland had failed because it was only a sketch. The Scottish eight were reserving their efforts till the actual shield was made. The next prize was that given by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, to be shot for with breechloaders, and in connection with this contest it was mentioned as a circumstance worthy of note that the prize had been carried off three years successively by breechloaders made by Westley Richards. The twenty successful competitors in the first stage of the Queen's prize were warmly applauded, but the most enthusiastic reception of all was that which greeted Mr. Pixley, the hero of the day, when he stepped forward to receive from the hands of the Duke of Cambridge the Queen's prize and the gold medal of the association which he had so gallantly won.

The presentation of the prizes having been accomplished, Lord Palmerston moved a vote of thanks to his Royal Highness and to the noble body of volunteers, complimenting them highly on their efficiency. The Duke of Cambridge acknowledged the compliment for himself, and Lord Elcho responded on behalf of the volunteers. The proceedings took place on the Handel orchestra, which was suitably decorated for the occasion, and the scene was an exceedingly gay one.

THE TIP OF THE EAR AND THE TIP OF THE TAIL.

ARTFUL as Reynard is, it is possible that even he may be defeated, and by the simplest accident, just as men of profound cunning are always anxiously watching for difficult combinations worthy of their well-known astuteness, and are at last utterly ruined by some trifling occurrence which it had escaped their sagacity to notice. We had last week the triumphant result of patience, craft, and promptitude, in the capture of the gosling; and we this week engrave the companion picture, in which M. Verlat has equally well displayed his marvellously-faithful rendering of animal life. Rabbit is scarcely so rich a repast as gosling, and yet immeasurably harder to obtain; for the very constitutional timidity of Bunney is his safeguard.

The patient cunning of the brigand Reynard is here admirably defeated by that very tail which is so often the cause of his destruction. With his glistening green eyes watching the quiver of that projecting ear, and the water of anticipation almost falling from his white and hungry fangs, he little dreams that that little round, beady eye at the mouth of the burrow watches with equal anxiety the slightly-moving tuft of fur, which is sufficient reason for alarm and close hiding. The picture is altogether an exciting one, and we could almost stand looking at it, watching both ear and tail, till they grew into motion under our imaginative gaze.

JULES GERARD ON THE WIMBLEDON RIFLE-MATCH.—"M. Jules Gérard," who is an officer of the French army as well as a celebrated "lion-killer," writes to the *Times* to express his admiration of the shooting at Wimbledon. The progress made by the volunteers, especially the Victoria Rifles, astonishes him, and the match between the members of the two Houses of Parliament excites him to enthusiasm. "With such lessons what men will not the young students of your Universities become? How will the noble fast-fur arms spread amongst all classes of society? I congratulate myself upon having been able to witness such a beautiful spectacle, and without regretting having missed the hour which would have enabled me to dispute some prizes with the victors of the last day. I hope next year you will see a similar meeting, and the cordial reception which has been given to foreigners will be a sufficient reason for inducing them to be present again."

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.—The anxiously-looked-for despatches from the French army in Mexico have been received by the Government, and the *Moniteur* of Wednesday published a very meagre summary of their contents. The intelligence from Vera Cruz comes down to the 15th and from Orizaba to the 11th of June. The troops still maintained their position at Orizaba, and General Douai had succeeded in arriving there with a large convoy; but another convoy which left Vera Cruz was intercepted by the Mexicans, who captured twenty-five wagons containing a large quantity of provisions. General Marquez was employed in keeping open the communications with Vera Cruz, which the Mexicans were rendering very difficult. The health of the French troops is described as very good, and that of the fleet as admirable. The account is evidently one-sided and suppressive, and is not calculated to satisfy the expectations or allay the anxieties of the French people.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.—Earl Russell writes as follows in part of a despatch refusing to ratify the Convention of Puebla, on account of its being interwoven with another treaty, the provisions of which are not fully known to her Majesty's Government, and which, if brought into operation, might possibly affect the independence of Mexico:—"Her Majesty's Government have no doubt that you (Sir C. Wyke) and Commodore Dunlop were quite right in separating yourselves from the French after the declared intention of the French commanders to move their troops on Mexico with a view to overthrow the Government of the President of the Mexican Republic. Had you consented to join in that movement you would, in the opinion of her Majesty's Government, have acted in direct violation of the Convention of London, and in contravention of those principles of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, upon which the foreign policy of her Majesty's Government is based. Her Majesty's Government are rejoiced to think that you have made clear to the world that her Majesty's Government will not swerve from a policy which is so conducive to the maintenance of the principle of national independence. Nor can any one deny that when you had thus regained your freedom of action you were at liberty to negotiate a convention with the Mexican Government. There can be no doubt, indeed, that it is not only strictly the right, but it is also strictly the duty of the British Government to obtain for British subjects in Mexico reparation for the wrongs they have suffered, and compensation for the frauds and the robberies of which they have been the victims. But in seeking to obtain this redress the British Government are determined to abide by the principles they profess, the obligations they have contracted, and the great rules of policy by which the nation is guided." In communicating to the French Government the determination of the British Government to decline to ratify the convention, Earl Russell also wrote:—"In doing so, her Majesty's Government are glad that circumstances should enable us with honour to avoid that which would appear to widen the political separation between England and France with regard to Mexican affairs. That separation was, however, begun by the unfortunate decision taken by M. Daboie de Saligny and Admiral Jurin de la Gravière to break away from the negotiations entered upon by the three allied Powers, and to commence active hostilities against Mexico. Her Majesty's Government are rejoiced that they are not obliged, at a moment when the French expeditionary force appears to be in difficulties, to take a step which might have borne the character of aggravating those difficulties, and might have implied feelings on the part of the British Government which they are far from entertaining towards that of the Emperor." Earl Cowley, in reporting that he had read this despatch to the French Minister, writes:—"M. Thouvenot said that the Emperor had learnt the determination of her Majesty's Government with great satisfaction. His Excellency added that, although the sentiments of friendship for the Imperial Government, which your Lordship expresses at the end of your despatch, had not been the turning-point in the decision taken by her Majesty's Government, yet that he did not receive them with less cordiality, nor appreciate them the less."

INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 194.

PHILOSOPHY OF TEMPER.

THE House of Commons is getting exceedingly irritable, testy, and explosive. Every night now there is some outbreak of temper; and scarcely a debate comes off but Mr. Speaker has to rise and interpose his authority. The philosophy of all this is easy to discover. Members always get irritable towards the end of the Session. Long nights at the House, intercalated by days and nights of feasting, revelry, sources, balls, assemblies, &c., will break down the strongest digestion. And, when Dyspepsia comes, of course she brings in her train ill-temper, tetchiness, and, in short, loss of self-command. This is the reason why we always get more excitable towards the close than we are at the beginning of the Session. And this year we are more than commonly irritable; first, because we have had more of these revellings to go through than we have usually. The exhibition has brought to town an uncommon number of visitors. Country cousins have come up by swarms. Foreigners of more or less distinction have inundated us, and the season has been exceedingly heavy and exacting. This may appear to our readers a very vulgar way of accounting for our Parliamentary explosions; but, in the main, we cannot doubt that it is true philosophy. A worthy friend of ours—one Dr. Colocynth—used to say that years ago his errand-boy once caused a dissolution of Parliament. "How was that?" said we to the doctor when he made this strange announcement. "Why," replied the doctor, "the young rascal lost Lord —'s pills, the consequence of which was that his Lordship was very irritable next day, got into a passion in the House, and offended so many of his followers that he was placed in a minority and had to dissolve Parliament." Now, this may have been a myth of the worthy doctor; but such a thing is quite possible. At all events, our readers may set it down as a truth confirmed by experience, that the demon Dyspepsia is mainly answerable for the irritability which just now so extensively shows itself in the House of Commons.

WHITE ON CHINA.

The past week has been unusually eventful. We do not remember such another week at so late a period of the Session. We have had some highly-important discussions, several capital speeches, and explosions of temper not creditable to the House. The first speech that we shall notice is that of Mr. White, the member for Brighton, on the great Chinese question now looming into significance. Mr. White has gained great credit in the House by this speech. It was well and calmly delivered; it was full of important matter, and was listened to with all the interest with which men listen to a narrative of a well-informed traveller from a far distant and little-known country. Mr. White, however, is not a mere traveller. For long years he was resident in China; kept his eyes and ears open whilst he was there; made himself familiar with the manners, customs, politics, and institutions of its strange inhabitants; and, in short, knows as much about the country and the people as any man living. It is one thing, however, to have knowledge and quite another, as we all know, to impart it; but Mr. White told his tale well. He did not attempt oratorical graces: these are not at all in his way. He rose to deliver a plain, unvarnished story, and succeeded. It is astonishing how much power it gives a man, even in the House of Commons, when he can say, "These things I have not learned from books, or newspapers, or despatches, but have seen them and heard them on the spot." Lord Palmerston was asleep most of the time occupied by Mr. White's speech, but the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs was wide awake, listened with marked attention, and, though he had to controvert Mr. White's opinions, he acknowledged that the speech was masterly and statesmanlike. Perhaps it was as well for the noble Lord that he was asleep, for Mr. White, though his tone was quiet, was very severe upon the Government policy; and one portion of his speech, that in which he alluded to the mutilation of the Afghan despatches, though he appeared to us to speak more in sorrow than in anger, could not have failed to have ruffled the temper of the noble Lord if he had heard it. Alas for that miserable transaction! Since good Mr. Dunlop raked it up and presented it to the House, how often has it made its appearance, like a troubled spirit which cannot be laid? Would that it could be settled once for all! Who was the sinner in that hideous business, that he, and he alone, might bear the penalty, and we be done with the subject for ever? for it is a painful topic. Some of the members cried "Hear, hear!" when Mr. White alluded to this melancholy business; but, to our mind, the cry was more significant of lamentation than of triumph.

COBDEN HIMSELF AGAIN.

Mr. Cobden is himself again. For many months—during one whole Session and more, indeed—he was absent from the House, away in warmer climes seeking health, or in France negotiating that famous French Treaty of his; and when he returned to England his attendance at the House was but fitful for a time, and for many weeks he was rarely able to speak. He seems, however, now to have recovered his health. At all events, he is again in his place. Once more we have seen him in his old position, heard his well-known voice, watched and followed his clear and cogent reasoning, and observed the effect upon the House of his exhaustive logic. Mr. Cobden's absence was a great loss; his return is matter for generous congratulation, for he is a man *sui generis*. In his walk there is not, and never was, his equal. It has been said of some members—and said truly—that they are not only dull but the cause of dullness in others. Of Mr. Cobden we may say that he is not only vigorous and able, but he energises the whole House. And let not our readers suppose that his opponents are sorry to see him in his place again and to hear his voice. This would be a great mistake. All persons are rejoiced to have him back. There is in the House a generous recognition of his powers which overrides all political differences. We do not believe that even Lord Palmerston is really sorry to have such an antagonist before him.

The collision between the Premier and Mr. Cobden has been the one absorbing topic of the past week. When the noble Lord suddenly leaped to his feet, and, in insulting words and with a fierceness and truculence rarely seen in the House, attacked the great free-trader, the House shrank aghast in amazement; and we have talked of but little else here since this strange assault. Of this collision we shall say very little here, for the thing has been amply discussed, and is now getting somewhat stale. We may, however, venture to express our opinion that his Lordship has got neither honour nor profit from this assault; and further, that in a combat with Mr. Cobden his Lordship will never come off victorious. No! We know these two men well, have heard them speak scores of times, have long since taken the measurement of their powers. And this is our judgment—Lord Palmerston is exceedingly clever, wonderfully ready and adroit in debate, and against most of his antagonists he is irresistible. Disraeli with all his skill never gained much advantage in a fight with the noble Lord. Mr. Bernal Osborne's sallies and Partisan darts his Lordship can afford to despise and laugh at; and, in short, there are very few men in the House who in a sparring-match with the noble Lord do not "get as good as they give," and something more. He is so nimble, so "cunning of fence," so unscrupulous—never caring how he wards off a blow or wounds his opponent if he can but do it. He will double and shift like a hare pursued by a greyhound when he is pressed, and, if nothing else will do, he has generally one unfailing resource at hand—he will fire off a joke, cause a shout of laughter, and retire beneath its cover. We have seen him do this a hundred times, like those amphibious animals who, when they are alarmed, stir up a cloud of mud and dart far away before they can settle again. But all this is of no avail with Mr. Cobden. The light artillery of the noble Lord plays upon Mr. Cobden with no more effect than summer lightning has upon a rock; jokes he despises; laughter is to him as the cracking of thorns under a pot. Through it all he will track his opponent with all the unerring sureness of a sleuth hound, whilst woe to all foes upon whom Mr. Cobden pours the shot and shell of his pitiless and inexorable logic. Besides, the sincerity of the man adds much to his power. There is no assembly in the world in which character stands a man so much

in stead as it does in the House of Commons. "A is very clever, and that was a remarkable speech of his," we often say; "but you know what he wants." "What a fierce attack B hurled at the Government to-night!" "Yes, but if they had given him a seat in the Cabinet we should have heard nothing of all this." And so it is that a want of sincerity wonderfully derogates from a man's power. But here is a man who is sincere—one who never says a word that he does not believe in his heart and soul, and which he could not be bribed not to say by all the honours and wealth that the world has to give. Some one has talked of a "terrible industry" before which nothing could stand; but, to our minds, "sincerity is equally terrible." In fact, when we come to think of it, sincerity is only another word for faith—that faith which from of old could overturn mountains.

Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, JULY 11.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE IRISH CONSTABULARY.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE, in moving for papers relating to the organisation of the Irish Constabulary, referred to the recent crimes committed in Ireland, and the immunity enjoyed by their perpetrators, and expressed his conviction that this was due to the constable being obliged to communicate with his superior officer in Dublin before he could execute a warrant signed by a Justice, or Justice, of the Peace. The time which this course required often enabled the delinquent to escape.

Barl GRANVILLE explained that the rule referred to was part of a special Act of Parliament, and assented to the production of the papers.

BISHOPS FOR HEATHEN COUNTRIES BILL.

The Bishop of OXFORD, in moving the second reading of the Bishops for Heathen Countries Bill, explained at some length the object of the measure, which was to offer increased facilities for the consecration of Bishops in distant parts by dispensing with the mandate for consecration from the Crown. He pointed out the advantages which would arise from such powers being granted in the increase of conversion of heathens, particularly in South Africa, where it would tend to suppress the slave trade.

The LORD CHANCELLOR opposed the bill, and after some discussion, in which something very like a "row" took place between the Lord Chancellor and the Bishop of Oxford, the latter having flatly contradicted a statement made by the former, the bill, on the suggestion of Lord Derby, was withdrawn.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

Mr. CAIRD called attention to the subject of agricultural statistics, which he considered to be one of growing importance. He entered into details regarding the alterations that had taken place in the cultivation of the land in this country the diminution in that of corn, and the fluctuations in the growth of corn in foreign countries, many of our sources of supply thence being distant—all these incidents affecting not only the food but the commercial and monetary arrangements and the shipping of the country, and argued that a subject involving so many and such various interests ought not to be considered merely as a farmer's question. He thought there would be no practical difficulty in obtaining agricultural returns, and inquired whether the Government would endeavour to mature a plan for that object.

Sir G. GREY thought the prejudice against these returns had very much abated, and that there was no objection on the part of landholders generally to the making of such returns. He should not be justified in proposing any compulsory measure to Parliament upon the subject; but he hoped to be able to make an arrangement through the agency of the Registrar-General, if Parliament did not object to the expense.

AUSTRIA AND VENETIA.

Mr. FREELAND rose to call attention to the state of our relations with Austria, and to the present state of the Venetian provinces, as a source of danger to the peace of Europe; and was proceeding in a long speech, when the House was counted out.

MONDAY, JULY 14.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE JAMAICA DEBT.

The Earl of DERBY called attention to the non-payment by Jamaica of the sum advanced to that colony for the mitigation of the distress which prevailed there in the year 1831.

Barl GRANVILLE admitted that an unnecessary delay had taken place in the settlement, but said a bill had been introduced in the Commons which he hoped would lead to a satisfactory termination.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE DISTRESS IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

Mr. VILLIERS, in reply to a question from Mr. HUBERT, made a statement in reference to the distress in Lancashire. In effect it was that hitherto the pressure upon the boards of guardians for relief had not been so great as it was calculated that the ordinary means would meet, nor had the rates risen so high as they had been known to do on former occasions. The person sent down by the Poor-law Board, however, wrote in a less hopeful tone of the state of things; and should it be necessary he (Mr. Villiers) would not allow Parliament to be prorogued without apprising the House of the measures which he might think necessary to provide for the relief of the destitution that might occur during the recess. No alarm need be felt that the people would become destitute without finding the means of relief. The present law was quite equal to meet any emergency, because it gave the magistrates, on requisition from the guardians of any union, power to levy a rate in aid.

Mr. COBDEN said he had been informed that this power of the magistrates had not been found to work well in the neighbourhood of Coventry, and he wished to know whether close attention had been paid to the matter. He also wished to know when the subject would be brought formally before Parliament.

Mr. VILLIERS said there was no doubt whatever as to the applicability of the law empowering magistrates to levy a rate in aid to the case of the Lancashire distress. In all likelihood the distress would have to be the subject of legislation before the close of the Session, and then it might be discussed.

THE FORTIFICATIONS BILL.

In Committee of the whole House, Sir G. LEWIS proposed to negative the schedule of the Fortifications Bill, in order to introduce a new one which should be suited to the proviso on the second clause of the bill which had been agreed to. A long discussion ensued, and the schedule was negatived.

Sir G. LEWIS then proposed a new one, and another discussion followed. Sir H. WILLOUGHBY moved that progress be reported, but that motion was negatived on a division by 105 votes to 78.

An amendment on the schedule was moved by Mr. MONSELL, but was negatived, and eventually the bill passed through Committee, and was ordered to be reported on Friday.

THE THAMES EMBANKMENT.—THE JAMAICA LOAN.

The Thames Embankment Bill was read a third time and passed; and the Jamaica Loan (Settlement) Bill, for effecting a compromise of the debt alluded to by the Earl of Derby in the Lords, which is to be remitted upon the condition that Jamaica henceforward contribute in several sums £2400 towards the expenses of the Government in the island, was, after some discussion, read a second time.

TUESDAY, JULY 15.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

POOR RELIEF (IRELAND) BILL.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE moved the second reading of the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill, and explained the alterations which it would introduce into the present law on the subject. The bill embodied the recommendations of the Select Committee of the House of Commons which had last year investigated the matter.

After a short conversation the bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MEXICO.

Lord R. MONTAGU moved an address to her Majesty to give directions for supplying those deficiencies in the former instructions furnished to Sir C. Wyke and Captain Dunlop which resulted in the signing, by her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries at Puebla, of a convention now repudiated by her Majesty's Government at home, specifying the deficient papers. In elucidation of his motion, and of its object, he gave a history of the Mexican debt, the conventions upon the subject, and the transactions with the Mexican authorities, issuing in the tripartite treaty, followed by the withdrawal of Great Britain and Spain from the joint expedition, and the embroilment of the whole affair. He accompanied this historical summary by critical remarks upon the correspondence laid before Parliament, suggesting doubts and difficulties which, he thought, required further information for their solution, and with which Parliament had a right to be furnished, in order that it might exercise a constitutional control over transactions tending to war and consequent expenditure.

Mr. LAYARD declined to follow Lord Robert into the very wide field upon which he had entered; he should only, he said, put upon its true footing the policy which had been pursued by the Government, which was perfectly clear and justifiable. He then stated the outrages perpetrated by the Mexican authorities, which gave her Majesty's Government a right to demand redress, and, this being practically refused, promises being broken as soon as made, their right to interfere by force was justified on principles that were undeniable. In that interference we had acted conjointly with

Spain and France, a distinct declaration being made on our part that our sole object was to enforce our claims for redress. He adverted to the mistake that had been made, and to the acts of the French commanders, which the British Government, as well as that of Spain, regarded as a violation of the treaty, and the troops of both nations were withdrawn.

Mr. S. FITZGERALD, though he could not say the Government could have avoided taking steps to vindicate the honour of this country and to obtain redress for outrages, found fault with the manner in which they had interfered. It was perfectly notorious, and the Government had distinct warning, that France and Spain intended to interfere in the internal affairs of Mexico, and we had lent a moral support to their views. In other respects he thought the Government had committed grave mistakes.

Mr. KINGSLAND said he entirely concurred in almost everything said by Mr. Layard, admitting, however, that Mr. Fitzgerald had pointed out a weak point in the negotiations. He considered that France had wilfully violated the treaty, and that there had not been a single default on the part of Spain, who, he rejoiced to see, was returning to her old position in Europe. The hon. gentleman was proceeding, when the House was counted out.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 16.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

NEW MEMBER.

Mr. WYNN, the newly-elected member for Montgomeryshire, took the oath and his seat, being introduced by Lord Hotham and Mr. Ormsby Gore.

NIGHT-POACHING PREVENTION BILL.

Sir B. LEIGHTON moved the second reading of the bill upon the principle of which he believed all parties were agreed. He understood there were objections to some of the details, which he thought it better should be stated before he entered into any explanations on the provisions of the bill.

Mr. MAJWARING seconded the motion, stating that his keeper's time was taken up by keeping off men who were employed by neighbouring gentlemen to search for the eggs of game.

Sir G. GREY was rather surprised that the second reading should have been moved that day, the bill having been only printed yesterday; and he believed he should be able to show that the measure was one that ought not to pass as a matter of course and without giving the House and the country full opportunity for consideration. The bill would increase to a great extent the stringency of the existing game laws, and gave very arbitrary powers to individual police-constables, acting on mere suspicion, to detain, search, and apprehend persons whom they might suspect of having unlawfully game in their possession, and that without defining what was meant by unlawful possession of game. He admitted that some alteration of the existing law might be made with advantage; but this was a measure which had been framed with great haste and want of consideration, and which he believed would be ineffectual for its purpose, though it would very much add to the severity of the existing game laws.

Sir H. STURGEY defended the bill, contending that the past character of night-poaching called for stringent measures.

Mr. W. E. FORSTER moved that the bill be read a second time that day three months.

Mr. HUNT thought the bill should be allowed to go into Committee. Mr. HENLEY admitted the evil, but contended that the legislation which was now proposed was not adapted to meet it.

The second reading of the bill was supported by Sir John Pakington, Mr. Staniland, and Mr. Newdegate; and opposed by Mr. Bass, Mr. Caird, and Mr. Barrow. On a division the second reading was carried by a majority of 149 to 94.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The Fisheries (Ireland) Bill was considered for some time in Committee, but no appreciable progress was made. The Excise Duties Bill was read a second time. The Leases by Incumbees Restriction Act Amendment Bill, the Divorce Court Bill, the Public Offices Extension Bill, and the New Zealand Bill were read a third time and passed. The Turpentine Acts Continuance Bill and the recovery of Poor-rates Bill passed through Committee. The Church Rates Voluntary Redemption Bill was withdrawn.

THURSDAY, JULY 17.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

ROYAL COMMISSION.

The Royal assent was given by Commission to the following bills:—Artillery Ranges, Rifle Volunteer Grounds Amendment, Crown Private Estates, Education of Pauper Children, Sale of Spirits, Discharged Prisoners, Red Sea Telegraph, Chancery Regulation, African Slave Trade, West India Enfranchisement Estates Act, Metropolitan and Thames Valley Railway, and several other bills of a private character.

Many measures before the House were advanced a stage.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House met at twelve o'clock, and was occupied until four with the consideration of the Weights and Measures Bill in Committee, when only a few clauses had been agreed to.

The House resumed at six o'clock.

INDIA.

Mr. VANSITTART asked the Secretary of State for India whether his attention or that of his Council had been directed to the memorials of her Majesty's covenantal civilians, praying for the redress of certain grievances?

Sir G. WOOD said the memorials had been received, and would obtain the most favourable consideration of the Government.

Mr. A. MILLS asked the Secretary of State for India whether any official information had been received by the Government with respect to the rumoured symptoms of disaffection in the North-West Provinces?

Sir G. WOOD said no official information of the kind alluded to had been received. He had, however, seen from private letters that there had been a movement made by the Mohammedan party; but nothing had occurred that could cause the slightest uneasiness.

CHINA.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in reply to General Peel, said that it was not the intention of the Government to ask for any vote of credit on account of China during the present Session.

SERIOUS ASSAULT ON MR. PILINGTON, M.P.

Lord H. LENOX called attention to the fact that Mr. Pilington, the member for Blackburn, while returning to his hotel from the House of Commons at about one o'clock on Tuesday morning, on passing up Waterloo-place, near the Column, was knocked down by a blow from behind, received severe cuts and contusions about his face and throat, and was robbed of his watch. The noble Lord asked whether the Home Secretary had communicated with the police authorities on the subject?

Sir G. GREY said the moment he had heard of the assault he sent to the police authorities for their report of the matter. That report gave a similar account of the affair to that just given by the noble Lord. It was a curious fact that on the same night a precisely similar attack was made on Mr. Hawkins, the son of a gentleman connected with the British Museum, who was also robbed of his watch. Directions had been given to the police in consequence, and it was to be hoped that the guilty party would be soon apprehended.

EAST INDIA REVENUE ACCOUNTS.

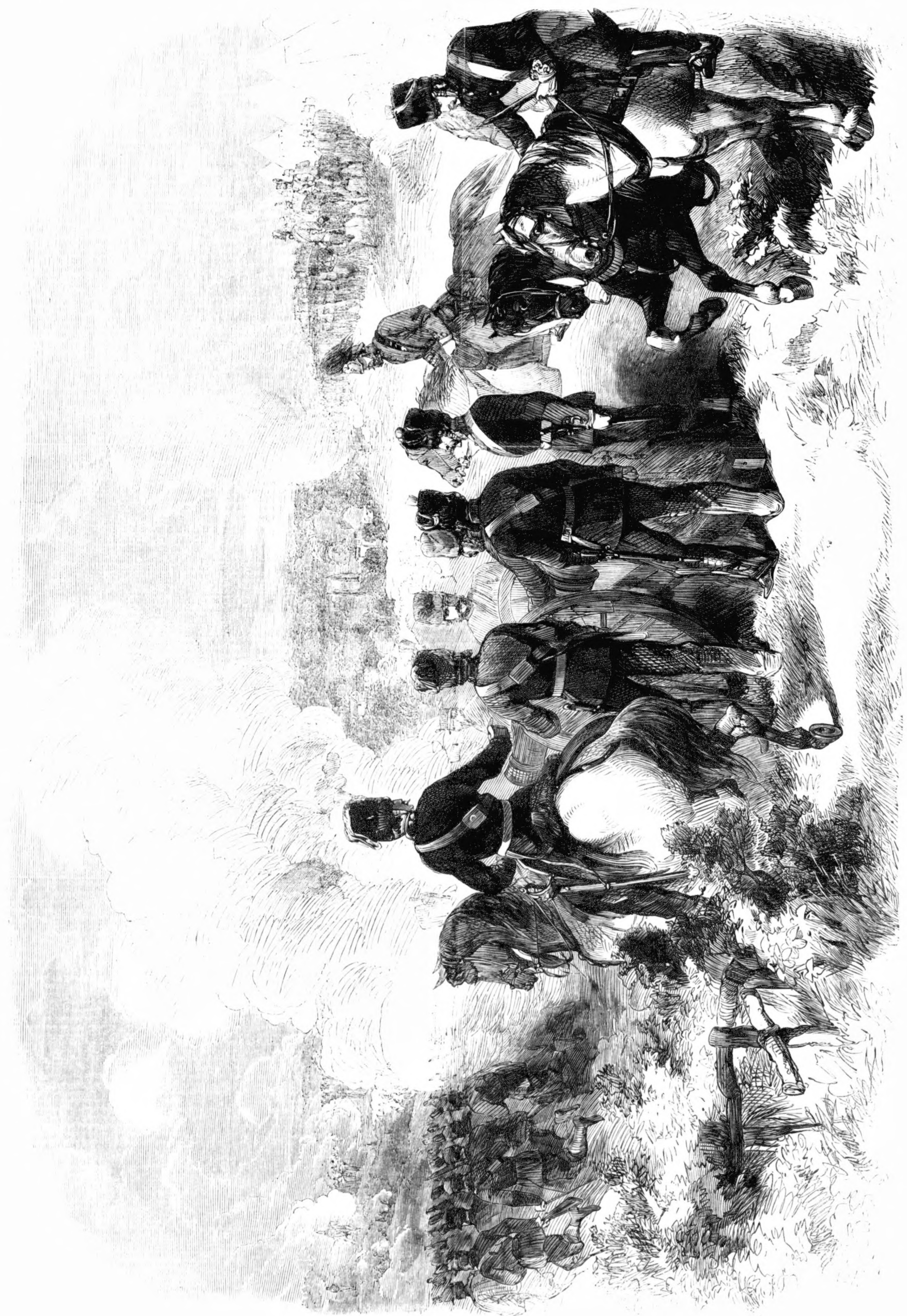
The House having gone into Committee, Sir C. WOOD rose to make his statement in respect to Indian finance. He commenced by expressing his gratification at being able to submit to the consideration of the House the subject of the finances of India under a much more favourable aspect than he had been able to do for some years previously. He, however, greatly regretted the differences which had sprung up between Mr. Laing and himself, but said that, as far as he was concerned, those differences were not of a personal character. He then proceeded to analyse the statement of Mr. Laing contained in the memorandum just published, and contended that it was wholly inaccurate in many particulars. Instead of a considerable surplus, as alleged by Mr. Laing, he proceeded to show that there would be a deficit of about £500,000. For the year 1862-3 there was no doubt a surplus of revenue of nearly £1,500,000; but then there were to be made deductions for loss by exchange, remission of taxation, and home expenses, which had been improperly omitted from the account. The right hon. Baronet at great length explained the mode of keeping the accounts between the Indian and Home Governments, and the manner in which charges were transferred from one account to another. He then proceeded to justify the conduct of the Indian Council in their mode of framing the accounts of that country. He was glad he had not to ask this year for a loan for India, and he believed that the financial position of that country had arrived at a sound and permanent condition. After paying his tribute of praise to the administration of Lord Canning, he concluded by moving a formal resolution.

A debate took place, which was continued up to a late hour.

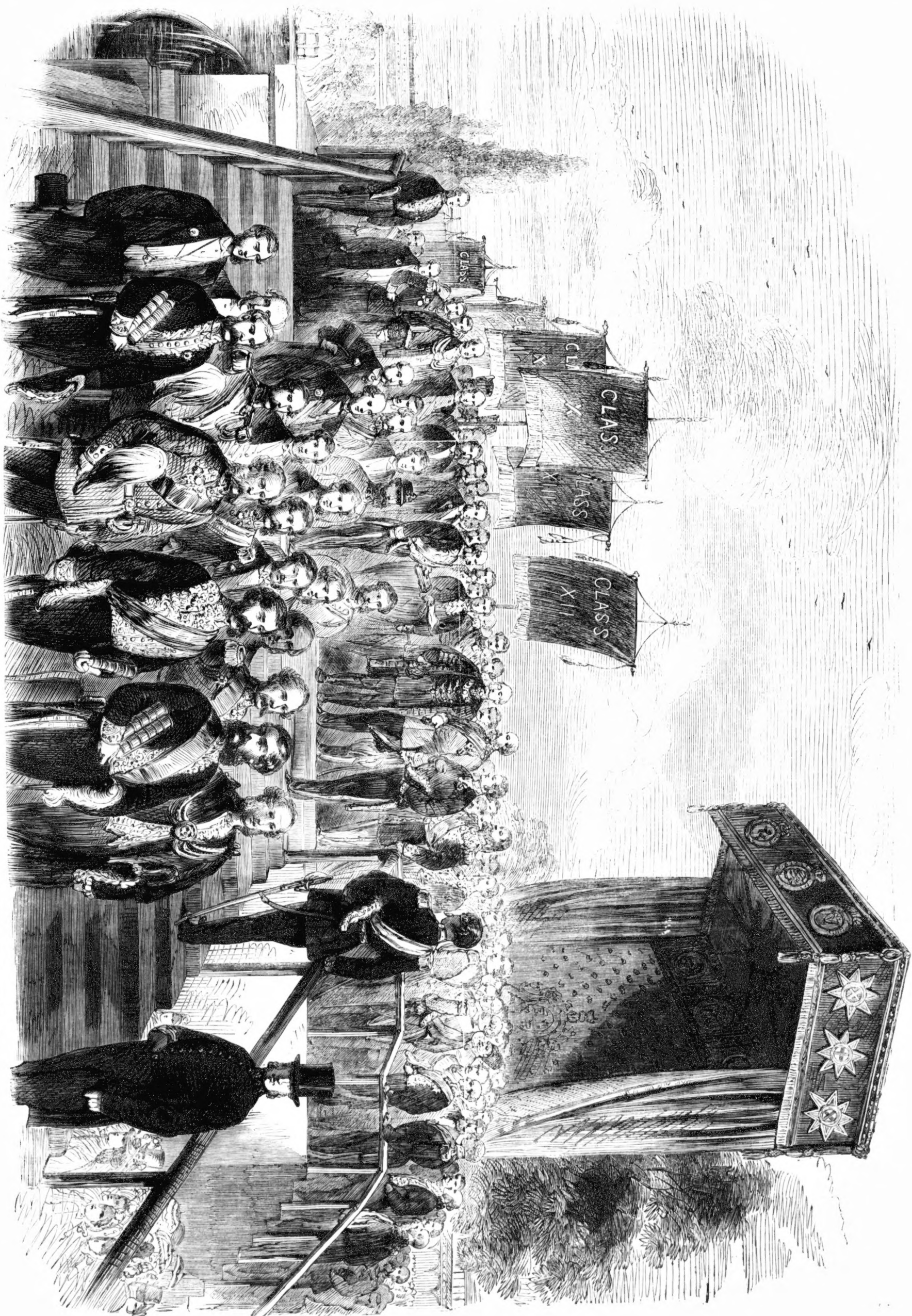
The resolution was ultimately adopted.

THE GRAND DUCHESS CONSTANTINE was safely delivered of a son at Warsaw on the 14th inst.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.—Mr. Laing's reply to Sir Charles Wood's despatch, charging him with having made mistakes in his Indian Budget, is published. It is a lengthy and interesting document, and appears to give a complete answer to the Secretary for India. The two main items as to which Sir Charles Wood said Mr. Laing had made mistakes, amounting together to about £1,500,000, are the loss on railway exchanges and the refund of China advances. With reference to the former, Mr. Laing says he had no more right to charge the difference of exchange against the revenue of the year than a Chancellor of the Exchequer would have to charge the discount at which a loan was raised and to impose taxes to meet it. As to taking credit for the refund of the China advances, which Sir Charles Wood said was contrary to the first principles of account, Mr. Laing shows that it is the only safe way of dealing with such repayments; and points out that Mr. Gladstone, Sir G. C. Lewis, and Mr. Wilson have acted in precisely the same manner.



REVIEW OF VOLUNTEER CORPS AT WIMBLEDON BY THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE ON SATURDAY LAST.



THE CHAIRMEN OF JUDGES DELIVERING THEIR AWARDS TO EARL GRANVILLE, PRESIDENT OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862.

AWARD OF PRIZES AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THE PREPARATIONS.

On Friday week the exhibition bore its first fruits to anxious exhibitors in the public assignment of the jury medals and awards. Nothing was spared by the executive to make this State ceremonial the peacetime of the season. It was arranged and rearranged, international co-operation was invited, rules were laid down, which for once were not departed from, and, in fine, to make assurance doubly sure, even the chances of miserable weather were guarded against by a double programme—for a fine or a wet day—being issued, either of which was to be adhered to as the occasion suited. The result of all these deeply-laid combinations and arrangements was, fortunately, a success; a success so complete that there was almost monotony in the punctual and undeviating regularity in which every event in the programme succeeded each other to the very second. When once the procession formed and started, people could tell by their watches where it was and what it was doing in any part of the building. Nor was it only a success of mere routine programme—it was equally successful in its enthusiasm, its pageantry, in the satisfaction it gave, and, though last not least, in the weather which attended it.

The ceremonial, we may state, was merely to assign the awards, not to deliver them—in fact, the medals themselves will not be ready till the exhibition draws near to its closing days. It has been felt, however, that to defer the announcement of honours won to that comparatively distant period would be to deprive the exhibitors of more than half the advantages that ought to accrue from their successful competition. Much of whatever value attaches to the medals consists in exhibitors being able to announce their triumph while the exhibition is still a living fact.

THE ATTENDANCE—THE BANDS.

Though the attendance of visitors on this occasion was more than double that which crowded to the opening, yet, from some cause or other, the interest evinced in the proceedings bore no manner of relation to the eager curiosity with which every event of the 1st of May was watched. We do not at all attempt to account for this, though the fact itself, as a rather curious paradox, is worth stating. There was no long line of carriages blocking the way to the building as early as eight o'clock, nor at nine, nor even at ten—when the hour for opening came—was there anything like what could fairly be called a crowd about the doors. At all the doors, however, there were groups in waiting; but visitors, being equally distributed at all the doors, passed in rapidly and without inconvenience. Short as had been the time allowed for preparation and arrangement, a good deal of change and of improvement also had been effected in the building. Stout barricades had been erected along almost the entire length of the very circuitous route which the procession had to traverse. In the nave the line was kept by rows of seats secured together, all of which in front were reserved for ladies. The stations where the awards were to be made were marked by small but very pretty trophies of flags and garlands, and some of those on the foreign side, especially that of France, were not only exceedingly beautiful, but costly as well. Round these stations were grouped some of the best and most appropriate objects which could be culled from the exhibition of the country to which the station belonged. All the marble columns, pedestals, and tables which could fairly be used for such a purpose were ornamented with fine fuchsias and flowering plants, so that the first glance down the nave before visitors began to fill it showed such a succession of beautiful and well-arranged groups, such a mingling of form and colour, all that was lovely and attractive in nature and art, as has never been so well displayed in the nave before. It was not long, however, before the throng of visitors restored to it much of its accustomed aspect—its rows of brilliantly-dressed ladies, its eager, hurrying visitors, all seeking for places along the line of the procession, every one of which, of course, was occupied ten minutes after the opening of the building, though all the occupants knew perfectly well that they must sit out at least four hours before their long investment of time and patience would be rewarded. The time thus passed, however, was by no means without attraction. There were bands in all parts of the building. It would, perhaps, be hypercritical to say that there were, if anything, rather too many, and that beyond a doubt some were placed too near each other for any to judge of the peculiar merits of each. It will meet the facts of the case to say that there were certainly plenty of military bands, and no lack of music. It boomed from under the east dome, where the Life Guards were stationed, and the reverberations from their performance met those of the Coldstreamers near the Norwich gates, which again encountered the wild, peculiar strains of the Egyptian band, sent by the Viceroy, and so on to the great Belgian band under the western dome. This entertainment was for those who wished to hear, and for those who wanted to see there was even more. The nave filled on each side; then the galleries, as the next point of vantage, began to belined with crowds; and, as the seats here became more and more scarce, the salient angles along the trophies of the nave began to fill as well.

In the Horticultural Gardens the crowd along the route of the procession was very great. What were actually the numbers in both building and gardens it is difficult to guess. The official return gives no clue, as there was some misunderstanding, so that it was impossible to ascertain who came in by season tickets and who by payment. At some entrances the visitors were counted in, and at others, evidently, they were not counted at all. The returns up to one o'clock, when the ceremony began, gave 32,000 visitors, and the total was brought up at the close to 44,278. The mystery of these figures may, no doubt, be explained hereafter, but in the meantime we may state that, in the opinion of those best qualified to judge of the numbers, there were upwards of 70,000 visitors present.

The dais, where the chief portion of the receptions was to take place, was erected over the site intended for the Exhibition Memorial of 1851. The throne was the same as that used at the opening ceremony, and the workmen were still engaged in its completion as the public were admitted to the gardens. Round this throne, at each side, the visitors collected in dense rows, quite encircling the reservoir, and stretching down the centre avenue to the exhibition. Viewed at a little distance and from an elevation, the assemblage as thus distributed round the reservoir had a most curious appearance. The water looked like a gigantic mirror, and the visitors like its richly-coloured frame. As in the building so in the gardens there was no lack of music. Bands were everywhere—in the conservatory, the music-houses, the terraces, and on the lawns. All, however, were thus heard to advantage, and none interfered with the other.

THE JURORS.—NOTABILITIES PRESENT.

The first small elements of the procession were collected round Benson's clock. Here the jurors and their chairmen collected in every variety of morning and evening dress, uniforms naval, military, and volunteer, Court costume, academic and civic robes. One or two were conspicuous in many-floured silk embroideries, while others were radiant with gold lace and braid. As the weather at this time looked very threatening, it was thought advisable to commence the proceedings at once, or at least to bring out all the jurors into the open air. Headed by the band of the Royal Engineers, they passed into the gardens, sweeping round the west side to the foot of the raised dais, and here they stopped. It was then half-past twelve. The gardens and the building were then thronged, though the returns at this time showed little over 25,000 visitors. In the conservatory the members of the Cabinet, the Royal Commissioners for 1851, the Lord Mayor and his suite, the council of the Society of Arts, the council of the Horticultural Society, and the members of the finance and building committees had been gradually assembling. The arrival of each notability being always announced by cheers more or less vehement from the crowd outside the northern entrance to the gardens. Earl Russell was among the first arrivals, and therefore to a great extent escaped recognition from the crowd, as did also Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli. Lord Palmerston, however, was recognised, and the cheers with which he was greeted could be heard plainly in the gardens, just as the cheers he afterwards received in the gardens could have been heard outside.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, attended by Colonels Tyrwhitt and Macdonald, came in shortly before one o'clock. Then

followed in rapid succession Lord Taunton, Mr. Lowe, Sir Charles Eastlake, Sir George Grey, the Duke of Argyll, the Duke of Newcastle, Sir Cornwall Lewis, Sir Charles Wood, Lord Portman, Mr. W. Coxper, Sir A. Speaman, and Mr. C. W. Villiers. The Royal commissioners for the present exhibition—Lord Granville, the Duke of Buckingham, Sir W. Dilke, and Mr. Fairbairn—received all as they arrived. Among the first of the special international representatives was His Highness the Pasha of Egypt. He wore the plain blue frock-coat and fez of a Turkish officer, but his breast was covered with stars and orders. His Royal Highness Prince Carignan was in full uniform, and when he issued forth in the procession was taken by many for Prince Louis of Hesse, whose name was in the official programme, but who, of course, was not present. It was one o'clock as the last of the representative guests arrived, and at once the cortege quitted the conservatory and passed down to the dais and throne. The Viceroy and Prince Carignan walked on each side of the Duke of Cambridge, and all these were loudly cheered, though not more, if even as much, as the Premier. Lord Granville, too, received a special and most cordial welcome.

RECEPTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL REPRESENTATIVES.

On the dais the whole cortege formed in a brilliant group, while Lord Granville, accompanied by his brother commissioners, advanced in front of the throne and addressed the international guests in a few appropriate words of welcome.

Lord Taunton, as president of the council of the juries, then read the report, to which the Duke of Cambridge replied, paying a compliment to the jurors for the pains they had taken to recognise and reward the merits of the various articles exhibited.

This ceremony over, the jurors each passed in front of the dais, bowing to the Royal and distinguished personages there assembled, and, passing down at the eastern side and ranged up in line, waited till those who were to take a chief part in the ceremony had gone to the front.

THE PROCESSION.

The procession then formed in the following order:—

State Trumpeters; Special International Representatives; her Majesty's Commissioners for Exhibition of 1862; her Majesty's Ministers; her Majesty's Commissioners for Exhibition of 1851; the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of London and wife; the Jurors, Special Commissioner, Deputy Commissioners of Jurors, and Secretary; Members of Building Committee, Architect, and Contractors; Financial Officers and Assistant Secretary; Council of the Society of Arts; Council of the Horticultural Society.

Passing round the north-eastern end of the Horticultural Gardens along a pathway which was lined on both sides by a thickly-packed crowd, the procession entered the building at the north end of the eastern annexe, and the loud fanfare from the trumpeters announced to those in the building that the spectacle for which they had been patiently waiting some hours was at last approaching. The procession wound slowly through the British department of the building, halting at stated points while the awards were delivered to the chairmen of the several sections, who were in waiting to receive them. Having completed the circuit of the British portion of the exhibition, the procession passed into the foreign half of the building, where extraordinary preparations had been made to do honour to the occasion. The commissioners for each country were assembled in front of their courts, and each station was tastefully decorated with national flags, rare exotic plants, and occasionally with some of the choicest works of art from their respective exhibitions. Each country seems to have vied with each other to make the best show, and, considering the short time there was in which to perform the work, the greatest praise is due to all the foreign commissioners for the zeal with which they seconded, and often outran, the suggestions of their superintendent, Mr. Owen. It was at Turkey and Egypt that the first awards in the Foreign Department were delivered, and as the procession neared this point the Arab band of the Viceroy, which was stationed in the rear, struck up a wild and exultant strain, which it would be difficult to class under any school known to Western professors. The Duke of Cambridge's task was now nearly over, and the special international commissioners' duties began. The Viceroy of Egypt was the special commissioner for Turkey, and his Highness, who accompanied the procession from first to last, and was a special object of interest throughout, was loudly cheered as he advanced to present the awards for Turkey, and to the commissioners for his own pachalik. The special commissioners for the United States, Brazil, Italy, France, Austria, Prussia, Russia, and all the other exhibiting countries, successively delivered the awards to the official representatives of each nation. This task having been completed, the procession passed down the machinery annexe, in which the Duke of Cambridge presented the awards in classes 5, 7, and 8, entered the garden by the south-western door, and again mounted the dais from which it had originally set out. A combined performance of "God save the Queen" brought to a close the second of the great fêtes of the International Exhibition of 1862.

THE MEDAL.

On our front page we give an Engraving of the Medal awarded to the successful exhibitors, which is considered to be an appropriate, elegant, and highly-finished work of art, and every way worthy of the grand display which it is designed to commemorate.

DEATH OF THE REV. GEORGE CLAYTON.—We regret to learn the death of this gentleman, who was for many years one of the leading ministers of the Dissenting body in the metropolis, and who was connected with a family which has for successive generations taken a leading part in the maintenance of the principles of Nonconformity. Mr. Clayton was born in 1783, and, having been duly educated and filled minor appointments in the ministry, was called at a very early age by the congregation of York-street Chapel, Walworth, to become the pastor of that society. He accepted the offer, and soon after commencing his labours there the chapel filled rapidly, and for a period of fifty-one years he preached to one of the most respectable and intelligent congregations in the neighbourhood of London. He retired a few years ago from the active duties of the ministry, and died at Upper Gaius, near Romford, on Monday last, having attained the age of seventy-nine years. He was the intimate friend of Reed, Butler, and other leading Nonconformist divines who came into public notice in the early part of the present century.

THE EASTERN FISHERIES.—The mackerel fishery will soon close off the eastern coast, and it is satisfactory to find that it is, on the whole, likely to be remunerative. The deliveries made of late at Great Yarmouth have been large, and, as the fish have been landed in excellent condition, high prices have been realised, the last quotations being from 15s. to 23s. per 100 for good over-day fish, and 18s. to 28s. per 100 for fish kept in ice until land was made by the crews who took them. From Lowestoft the advices are not so hopeful, the catches made having been effected at a great distance from land. At Yarmouth, however, the results obtained have put the owners of boats in high spirits, and operations will in future be carried on with renewed vigour. The midsummer herring fishery has been a failure all along the coast; some fine fish have, however, been taken, and have realised 10s. to 11s. 3d. per 100. Many of the boats have already "made up" without clearing their expenses. The prosecution of this fishery at all is deprecated by many, and is considered prejudicial to the catches, which would otherwise be made later in the year.

GARIBALDI.—In reply to an address from the University of Sicily Garibaldi said:—"I thank you; it was impossible for me to doubt of your affection for me. I consider you as my children. You want to do, and so do I. You rely upon me, and I rely upon you. I am tired of this state of inaction in which we are left, this inert life devoid of glory, and I cannot bear it any longer." The following is an extract from a speech made by Garibaldi on his arrival at Palermo:—"Napoleon continues to keep up the running sore of Italy; he makes Rome a den of thieves, who sally forth from their lair and infest the Italian provinces. I must speak my whole mind to you. Napoleon, the autocrat of France, can never be our friend. Every Italian who has been so far misled as to believe in his friendship must abandon the delusion. When I speak to you of Bonaparte, I mean no reflection on the French people, which, like ourselves, stands in need of liberty. That people is to-day, unfortunately, trodden down by despotism. You must make a distinction between a people and its tyrant; all people are brethren." This speech had occasioned some discussion in the Parliament at Turin. In reply to interrogatories Signor Ratazzi said he regretted the offensive language that had been used with regard to the Emperor of the French. The journey of Garibaldi in Sicily had been undertaken without the knowledge of the Government. Signor Ratazzi further stated that a dispatch had been sent to the Prefect of Palermo, requesting him to explain his presence during the delivery of the speech. The Government would take measures in future to prevent such enterprises compromising the safety of the State. The Italian newspapers which published Garibaldi's speech have been seized by order of the Government; and it is believed that the Prefect of Palermo, who took part in the meeting where it was delivered, either has been or is to be deprived of his office.

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ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1862.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE most interesting topic of the day is unquestionably the news from America. That a great and important battle—or rather a series of battles—has been fought before Richmond is certain, and that it has resulted in a serious reverse, if not the complete defeat, of General McClellan's army, is apparently equally certain; but from the absurd system of gagging the press and withholding or garbling intelligence which the Government of Washington has adopted, the accounts of the affair are as yet very incomplete, and what details have been published are manifestly unworthy of credence. The fighting began on Wednesday, the 25th, was continued on Thursday, the 26th, and Friday, the 27th of June, and from the telegrams appears to have been again resumed the following week. The result is that General McClellan has been compelled to retire from his position before Richmond to the protection of his gun-boats some sixteen or seventeen miles, with the loss, by his own admission, of twenty-five pieces of artillery; but, according to the Confederate account, 12,000 prisoners, all the Federal siege guns, and stores sufficient to sustain their army for three months, fell into the hands of the Secessionists. This affair, viewed in any light, is evidently a grave disaster to the Northern cause; it amounts, in fact, to the virtual raising of the siege of Richmond, and the nullification of all the efforts which General McClellan has made, and all the expenditure of men and material which has taken place, since he commenced his movement from Yorktown some months since; for the statement that the Federal Commander took advantage of the "opportunity" to change his position afforded him by the attack of the Confederates bears much the appearance of being an ingenious ruse, devised to cover a positive defeat. It is not usual for an attacking General to wait for an onslaught by his enemies in order to carry out his own prearranged plans; nor do great commanders ordinarily like to have to execute "brilliant strokes of strategy" on compulsion. That such a thing has been done is true; but the compulsion was never till now thought to be a special advantage. Well was it for General McClellan that there was a goodly force of gun-boats in his rear when he was driven into a corner of the York River peninsula, or he might have suffered the same fate as Charles XII. and his Swedes did in similar circumstances at Pultowa, and an utter destruction of his army been the result. But if it be true that the change of the plan of attack upon Richmond from the York to the James River is an improved one, and the effecting of that change a "great stroke of strategy," then it is clear that General McClellan committed a grave blunder in choosing the route of the York River at first.

It is a great pity that so little reliance can be placed upon the accounts of events published in America, because everything is thereby rendered suspicious, and people are forced to interpret intelligence allowed to be published by the Washington Government by a rule of contraries, and to set down as a check whatever is claimed as a victory, and as a decided defeat whatever is stated to be doubtful. We regret this, because the Northern cause is likely to suffer severely in consequence; but, as the Washington Cabinet acts systematically on the principle of either suppressing information or garbling and falsifying it, the evil done lies entirely at its own door. Some curious specimens of this manipulating of intelligence have occurred of late, the most notable of which is the report of General Halleck that General Pope had captured 10,000 men and 15,000 stand of arms belonging to Beauregard's army, but which the latter flatly contradicts; and, as neither the men nor the arms have been seen anywhere, the Southern commander has seemingly the best of the controversy. Another curious incident in connection with the "cooking of accounts" has arisen out of this very fight before Richmond. A certain Mr. Fulton, who represents, as he states, the "associated press" of New York, published a lengthened narrative of the first three days' battle, in which it was made to appear that the whole movement of General McClellan was in accordance with prearranged plans, that the whole of the stores were removed, and that the Confederates had been beaten and repulsed in every attack they made. This narrative, it appears, instead of being written at the White House in Virginia, as it purported to have been, was really concocted in the office of Mr. Secretary Stanton at Washington, whither Mr. Fulton had been summoned to "confer with the President and Mr. Stanton." A few days after the publication of this account Mr. Fulton was not a little astonished to find himself a prisoner in Fort Henry, in obedience to an order from Government, and, on remonstrating against such treatment for having written and published what he had been told to write and publish, was informed that his crime consisted, not in publishing the account he had done, but in revealing the secrets of the prison-house, and telling whence he had derived his inspiration! He has since been liberated; but surely such

practices are as unworthy of an honest and enlightened Government as they are utterly futile for permanently accomplishing the purpose for the sake of which they are resorted to, and must be condemned by all intelligent men, on whatever side their sympathies in the American quarrel may be.

Something like a panic appears to have seized upon the stockbrokers of New York on the receipt of the news from the Chickahominy; and the advocates for peace are now endeavouring to make their voices heard. We sincerely hope they may be successful in putting a stop to the war; though we confess we scarcely see much prospect of that as yet. Reinforcements are being sent on to the army of McClellan; but, as there is a difficulty in getting men, and as money is beginning to be so scarce that a cry against the export of gold has been raised in New York, there is a gleam of hope that necessity, if not good sense, may induce a cessation of hostilities, and allow of the discussion of some basis of arrangement. This, however, we repeat, is merely a gleam of hope; and we fear further bloodshed must take place ere any solution of the difficulty is possible.

In European politics the affairs of Italy again occupy a prominent place. The recognition of the Italian kingdom by Russia and Prussia is now an accomplished fact, and the acquisitions of territory made by King Victor Emmanuel are therefore sanctioned by four of the great, and several of the minor, Powers of the world. Italy is now theoretically one: may she wisely and prudently progress till by the junction of Rome and Venetia she is so in fact and reality! A slight cloud, however, has arisen on her otherwise clear political horizon. Certain words used by Garibaldi in the course of a speech delivered by him in Sicily have been deemed to be offensive to the Emperor Napoleon, have been disavowed by the Italian Cabinet, and are likely to lead to some controversy, and it may be unpleasant consequences. For ourselves we think that, so long as the French ruler chooses to occupy the anomalous position he does in regard to Italy, he can have little reason to resent free expression of opinion by those whom he obstructs in the accomplishment of what all Italians deem a sacred and imperative duty; and when he stands out of the way, and lets the Italian people, and especially the inhabitants of what remains to the Pope of his temporal dominions, settle their own affairs in their own way, he will have no reason to complain of the comments made upon his conduct by Garibaldi or any one else. The language of the Italian patriot may have been somewhat indiscreet, considering the services Napoleon III. has undoubtedly rendered to the cause of Italy; but large allowances must be made for the provocation that is every day being given,—the very presence of French troops on Italian soil being a practical denial of that unification upon which the people have set their hearts and which the Emperor affects to favour. This little cloud, however, will most probably pass speedily away and leave the Italians free to develop their resources and to consolidate the acquisitions they have already made. The letter of Sir James Hudson to Earl Russell, which will be found in another column, is well worthy of perusal, as showing the progress already made since Victor Emmanuel succeeded the petty Princes who formerly misruled some of the fairest portions of Italy.

The announcement has just been made of the conclusion of some sort of alliance between France and Russia, which, it is alleged, is to settle all mundane affairs, and especially to settle by unsettling the existing alliance between France and England. But, as the nature of the arrangement is as yet unknown, the whole story resting on the authority of a Parisian newspaper, it would be premature to discuss the matter in detail at present. We may have occasion to revert to this topic by-and-by; meanwhile we may remark that, so long as England continues to act upon principles of honesty and disinterestedness, her fortunes and policy rest on too firm a foundation to be greatly endangered, though they may be partially affected, by this Franco-Russian or any other alliance.

Affairs in the far East again look ominous. We are engaged in a sort of war in China, which, although the object aimed at may be laudable, is likely to occasion us some annoyance and considerable expense. These China wars, under any circumstances, are unpalatable affairs, and the only plea by which they can be justified is that of necessity. We trust it will appear that, in our present action in China, we have at least that plea on our side. Hostilities, too, have broken out between the ruler of Herat and Dost Mohammed. It is to be hoped that we shall be able to keep out of this quarrel. The recollection of our old disasters in Cabool is not calculated to make us desirous of again interfering in the affairs of that wild region.

Of home politics there is little calling for special notice. The awarding of the prizes to the successful competitors in the Great Exhibition and to the victors in the rifle contest at Wimbledon are in themselves highly pleasing events; but, as they are treated of at some length in another part of this sheet, it is unnecessary to dwell upon them here. The distress in the manufacturing districts is also dealt with in another article, and we only refer to it in this place to again impress upon the whole country the gravity of the situation, and the necessity there exists for every one giving his best attention to the matter, and alleviating the evils endured by our industrial population to the utmost of his power.

BANQUET BY THE PACHA OF EGYPT.—His Highness the Pacha of Egypt gave a grand *déjeuner* on Wednesday on board his yacht at Woolwich, in return for the hospitality that has been shown him in this country. The company consisted of the élite of society, and included the Royal Highnesses the Duchess, the Duke, and the Princess Mary of Cambridge, the foreign Royal and Grand Ducal personages now in England, the leading Cabinet Ministers, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Lord Mayor and several members of the higher aristocracy.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

HER MAJESTY and the Royal suite will leave Windsor for Balmoral on Tuesday, the 22nd inst.

IN PARIS it is whispered that the Empress is *en route*.

GENERAL DE MOUSSY has been made a Duke.

IN consequence of the Prince Consort's death, and the sojourn, during August, of her Majesty at Balmoral, there will be no Braemar gathering held this year.

A MARRIAGE is arranged to take place between the Hon. Seymour Grey-Egerton, second son of the Earl of Wilton, and Miss Laura Russell, only daughter of Mr. W. Russell, the Accountant-General.

A GRAND MILITARY REVIEW will be appointed to take place at Caser's Camp, Aldershot, on the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th instant.

THE BERLIN PAPERS say that Prince William of Baden, who commands the Prussian Artillery Regiment of the Guard, has got leave of absence in order to make the campaign in Mexico with the French army.

AT A LATE BALL, AT BOURGES, on the Empress Eugénie appearing, the Mayor presented to her a magnificent bouquet of natural exotic flowers set in a rich holder of gold, with a handle of red jasper, bearing the arms of the town.

THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT have established a magnetic and meteorological observatory in Pekin.

PRESIDENT LECHE has sent to the Senate a treaty made by the American Mh later landing Mexico 11,000,000 dollars.

IT IS VERY PROBABLE another general court-martial will shortly be held for the trial of a gallant Captain stationed not a hundred miles from Timbuctoo for offering insult to his commanding officer.

M. VICTOR HUGO has just received payment of 500,000fr., at Brussels, for his "Misérables." He refused Belgian bank-notes, and required French!

SEVERAL SISTERS OF CHARITY have lately passed through Lyons on their way to Marsilia, where they are to embark for Mexico to attend on the hospital of the army.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE GOVERNMENT has agreed to pay half the mail subsidy for conveying the Cape mails to and from England.

MR. HIRD has been elected Coroner of the western district of Middlesex, beating his opponent, Mr. Charsley, by 411. Both gentlemen are attorneys.

A LARGE LUMP OF GOLD has been dug out in the Siskiyou region, near the border line between Oregon and California. It weighs 1900z. It is not quite pure, and is worth about £600.

AT NUTHER a young man named Danage hung himself a few days ago because he was suffering very severely from toothache.

PRINCE GALITZIN GAVE A MORNING CONCERT at the Hertzs Reims, Paris, this week, in all of the numbers by the fire at St. Petersburg. He himself led the band, and the music consisted entirely of Russian compositions.

THE NATIONAL LIFE-BOT INSTITUTION has just sent a new life-boat and transport, on a voyage to Kirkcaldy, on the south coast of Scotland. The cost of the life-boat, £250, was presented to the institution by a gentleman (N. L.) resident in Manchester.

A COURT-MARTIAL, held at Richmond, has decided that the *Mérimée* was unjustifiably destroyed by her officers.

A PARLIAMENTARY RETURN states that there have been 500 plans for reaching ships shotput submitted, between the 1st of May, 1859, and the 1st of May, 1862, to the Admiralty.

A REMARKABLE FACT is mentioned in connection with the distress in Stockport, and that is, that there has been a considerable decrease in the crime of the borough.

THE EMPEROR OF COCHIN CHINA has at length decided on demanding peace of Admiral Bonard. He abandons all rights over the provinces occupied by the French, accepting all the conditions offered, and at the same time engages to pay an indemnity.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MILLIAR ESTIMATES has just been issued. The total estimate for disbursements for the year 1862-3 is £715,500, against a corresponding sum of £699,500 for the year 1861-2.

THE ELECTORAL PRINCE OF HESSE, who is now at Toplitz, will, it is expected, remain there till about the 20th inst., when he will proceed with his Court to his possessions in Bohemia. It is expected that he will have a meeting with the Emperor of Austria whilst staying at Horschowitz.

TWO GOVERNMENT STEAMERS are taking soundings off the coast of Valentia, Ireland, and Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, in connection with the project of the Atlantic Telegraph Company.

THE REPAIRS OF THE Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem have been commenced. The works are to be executed at the joint expense of France, Russia, and Turkey, under the direction of an Armenian architect.

MRS. VYSE has been removed, by order of the Home Secretary, from Newgate Prison to Bethlem Hospital, Lambeth, where she will be kept as a criminal lunatic for the remainder of her life.

A DISPATCH FROM LISBON in a Spanish paper states that the Emperor of the French will be one of the witnesses of the marriage of the Princess Pia with the King of Portugal. His Majesty will be represented by Prince Napoleon.

JAMES LAWRENCE, the Hendon murderer, has been respited during her Majesty's pleasure. He will probably be condemned to penal servitude for life.

THE ELECTION OF A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT FOR MONTGOMERY-SHIRE took place on Saturday, when Mr. Wynn, the Conservative candidate, was returned by a majority of 310, the numbers at the close of the poll being—Mr. Wynn, 1269; Mr. Tracy, 959.

A NEW COMEDY, by M. Macquard, the Emperor Napoleon's private secretary, has been read to the select committee of the Théâtre Français. The utmost secrecy was observed about the reading, as well as on the subject of the piece; but it is supposed to be connected with some episode, real or imaginary, of the Imperial period.

A SHANGHAI STEAM-PACKET COMPANY has been started in China to run steamers to and from Shanghai, Tien-Tsin, the ports of Japan, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, and Canton. The capital is £210,000. About ten or twelve steamers will be employed, which will be built in America.

ON SATURDAY LAST a party, consisting of upwards of 200 noblemen, members of Parliament, the Metropolitan Board of Works, &c., visited Greenwich and inspected the southern outfall main-drainage works just completed by Messrs. Webster. The sewer was illuminated for a considerable distance, and refreshments were provided as on former occasions.

ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at about four o'clock, a small pleasure-boat, containing two gentlemen and two ladies, but no waterman, was capsized, near Tootington, above Richmond. Both the ladies and one of the gentlemen were unfortunately drowned. The bodies were recovered.

AN OLD FRENCH SOLDIER who lately testified before the Duke of Magenta that he heard Cambrenne at Waterloo declare that "the Guard dies, but never surrenders," has been rewarded for his capital memory and wonderful hearing. He has been made a Knight of the Legion of Honour.

THE MORMONS have had a small rebellion of their own. A man named Morris, who set up for the Prophet Moses just returned to earth, got up a crowd of followers, established a settlement, repudiated the regular Government, and began plundering for a living. The militia was called out, a siege and fight ensued, the new Moses was whipped, and 174 of his foolish followers were sent to prison. Some lives were lost, among them that of the new prophet.

ETRUSCAN JEWELLERY.—It is really very gallant, in these days of steam-engines and oxy-hydrogen blowpipes, to be told that the Etruscans had a solder that we cannot obtain—a matter of chemistry, and not one of art. Signor Castellani informs us that, from 1823 to 1827, his father devoted his attention to the chemical processes in the colouring of gold, "particularly the part played by electricity in phenomena of this nature—a discovery which belongs rightly to him." About the same time excavations were made among the Etruscan tombs, and Signor Castellani at once set about imitating the exquisite jewellery which was one of the results of these researches. It was found that all of it, with the exception of those articles intended for funeral ceremonies, instead of owing the raised parts to the chisel or the hammer, was formed of separate pieces brought together and placed one upon the other. The great difficulty was the soldering together of these minute parts; but, after some very considerable research, it was discovered that a school of workmen were to be found in a remote corner of the marshes of St. Angelo in Vado who still used some of the processes employed by the Etruscans. These workmen were obtained and set to work; and, by substituting arsenical for borax as solvents, and reducing the solder to an impalpable fine dust, very satisfactory results were obtained. The next thing was to commit the more delicate work to women; and this also turned out well. But still Signor Castellani confesses to the want of some method of soldering on the minute gold dust we so often see in ancient work, which gives the effect of what is called "frosting" in the present day. Another process of the Etruscans was to wind round a gold bead a wire as thin as a hair, which was kept in its place by the same wonderful soldering.

AN AWFUL WARNING.—Let British statesmen beware of what they do. The cup of their iniquity is nearly filled. They have come second best out of two wars with the United States; out of a third, perhaps, they would never come at all. The Southern fleet is completely used up. We have a powerful naval force left almost unemployed. With this reinforced, as it will be next fall, by a tremendous addition of iron-clad gun-boats, we will be in a position to annihilate the navies of England and France, and of all the maritime Powers of Europe. Canada and the British West India Islands would fall, like ripe pears, into the lap of the American Republic, and Great Britain would cease to own a foot of soil in the New World, while perhaps Ireland, taking advantage of her tyrant's difficulty, would at last work out a successful revolution, and leave "the sister" Island alone in its glory.—*New York Herald.*

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

The House was to be up in June, or, if not then, certainly in July. Such were the confident predictions at the beginning of the Session; but how stands the matter now? We have passed the meridian of July, and there is much business yet ahead of Parliament. Two books of Supply, containing thirty-one votes, while I am writing, have yet to be got through. The Indian Budget has not been discussed; certain Irish bills still stop the way: the Fortification Bill is not clear of the House of Commons; and there looms before us a temporary Poor-law Bill to meet the distress in the manufacturing districts, which may occupy several nights. All this business is still in the Commons, and of course, after settlement there, must go to the Lords. One thing, and one thing only, is certain—namely, that until Supply be all secured no man can foretell when Parliament will rise. It cannot rise until eight days after the last vote be obtained; for that is the shortest time in which the Appropriation Bill can pass both Houses. It seems, therefore, now to be impossible for the prorogation to take place before the first week in August; and probably that Parliament will sit on till the second.

I have as yet seen no notice in the papers of the desperate assault made upon Mr. Pilkington, the member for Blackburn. This gentleman left the House on Tuesday morning between one and two for his lodgings in Cork-street. He walked through St. James's Park into Waterloo-place, and somewhere in this locality he was savagely attacked and robbed of his gold watch and chain. But he can give no account of the assault. He arrived at his lodgings much hurt about the head and shoulders, and bleeding copiously; but how he came to be so wounded he cannot remember. It is suspected that he was suddenly struck with a heavy stick on the back of his head and at once deprived of his senses, or perhaps was rendered senseless by the application of chloroform. He had money in his pocket, but that was not stolen. Mr. Pilkington now lies at his hotel seriously injured, but not dangerously. This event has caused no little sensation in the House.

The events of the last fortnight in the House have somewhat changed our political aspect. Lord Palmerston seems to be repeating the old game which he played in 1857, and again in 1858, with disastrous results to himself. In these two years it will be remembered that he adopted the policy of playing off the Conservatives against the Radicals, and again the Radicals against the Conservatives, and laughing at both parties. Well, we know how this ended. In 1857 he found himself in a minority upon the locha question, and was obliged to dissolve Parliament. And in 1858 he was again beaten on the Conspiracy Bill, and had to resign. It remains to be seen whether this policy will be more successful now than it was then. Nothing of moment will happen in this Session, but some change may occur in the vacation; and next Session, if he do not alter his tactics, he will find himself once more in a minority by a junction of the Radicals and the Conservatives. This is one danger ahead. Here is another. It begins to be doubted whether Gladstone and Milner Gibson and Villiers can keep their position; and, if they should leave the Ministry, it would, of course, drop to pieces instantly.

The *Times* is scarcely happy in those correspondents who are honoured with leader type and special prominence. The "Anonyma" business was a dead failure, arousing no sensation save one of disgust, and giving the other journals an excellent chance for a display of virtuous indignation—a chance which both the *Telegraph* and the *Daily News* availed themselves of according to their several lights. Last week the *Times* prints with all the outward symbols of respect a letter signed "W. L.," which was a very melancholy display of attempted humour. Drinking-fountains were the writer's bane, and he tampered on them with elephantine playfulness. He described a somewhat heavy piece of architecture in Kensington Gardens as a gigantic Stonehenge, and in this description, though not accurate or humorous, he had certain small links of connection with the truth; but, probably spirited on by the brilliancy of his wit, he proceeded to write of a drinking-fountain which has recently been placed in the sunken or Italian garden in Hyde Park, near Grosvenor Gate, which he described as a "boy spunging over a gurnet" from whose eyes water was intended to trickle. Now, this is the *reductio ad absurdum* with a vengeance. As well might one write that the "Laceoon" was a group of three naked men wriggling in the folds of snakes or that the "Greek Slave" was a nude female with chains on her hands. Such descriptions would be true, but they could scarcely be called fair; and I do not hesitate to say that this "Boy Spunging the Gurnet" is as graceful and poetical in design, and as admirable in execution, as anything that has ever issued from the studio of its sculptor, Mr. Alexander Munro, whose splendid head of the Saviour in the pulpit recently erected in Westminster Abbey was noticed in the most laudatory manner in the number of the *Times* preceding that which printed "W. L.'s" effusion. Further, it is possible to place the least evidence in the statements contained in a letter signed "Where are the Police," the writer of which declared that he was attacked in Mount Street, Grosvenor-square, at half-past eleven at night, by three men, with whom he had a hand-to-hand conflict which lasted at least five minutes? Why, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, is situated almost in the throng of the season's traffic. The houses in it are principally lodging-houses, whither come the members of Parliament from their clubs, the country visitors from their theatres at that very time. Further, it is surrounded by a perfect nest of news, and I will defy you almost to pass up Mount-street between noon and midnight without seeing a carriage with the blinds up slowly crawling down the street. And a hand-to-hand combat between a gentleman and three robbers in this spot! As well look for ringleted banditti to stop the Atlas omnibus in Baker-street, or a mounted and masked highwayman to pop up his pistol to your breast in St. Paul's church-yard!

A correspondent whose indignation has considerably got the better of his logic writes, "The Lounger at the Exhibition has disappeared." What does my good friend want? Does he expect me to "lounge" every article exhibited? I gave my account of the opening day, my general notions of the building and its contents, and my ideas of the pictures.

Of these things I have, or think I have, some knowledge; but, Heaven help me! would my correspondent bid me discourse on the comparative merits of the various sugar-crushing machines, on the component parts of the mixed-pickle trophy, on the unbleached wools from Tasmania, or the surgical instruments in the gallery? On each and all of these topics, I say, with Montaigne and Mr. George Augustus Sala, *Que sais-je?* The presentation of medals, or rather the publication of the awards, on Friday week, was a pleasant sight. The weather helped us, and the crowd was to a certain extent well-mannered and orderly. Nothing could have been more ridiculous than the "procession" of the jurors, which must have struck the foreigners as highly contemptible. We in England know from fatal experience that nothing of the kind is ever attempted without ludicrous and unexpected results. The fierce manner in which the Duchess of Cambridge and her party were resolutely dogged and mobbed must have given our visitors a lofty opinion of our insular politeness, though I am bound to say that so far as my observation extended this rudeness was entirely confined to country people. The bands played capitally, especially the Belgian Guides who were evidently the popular favourites. The Egyptian band from the Viceroy's yacht poured forth sounds more curious than harmonious—a perpetual reiteration of a melancholy wail which became horribly maddening to the other bands stationed near them.

The Dramatic College fête, to be held at the Crystal Palace this day (Saturday) and Monday, promises to be highly entertaining for those who wish to see the metropolitan entertainers playing at shop and fair for charity's sake. All the principal London actresses will keep stalls, and there will be special amusements provided by celebrated comedians—notably, a photographic establishment conducted by Messrs. Toole and Paul Bedford.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURTS OF COMMON LAW 111,550 writs were issued for the commencement of actions in the year 1861; in the county courts, 903,957 plaints were entered; in the Sheriff's Court of London and the borough courts, 30,507; making in all, 1,045,914. The entire adult population of England and Wales, both men and women, is not more than ten times the number.

THE WORKSHOPS OF ENGLAND.

NO. X.—THE CHANDELIER, 'LAMP,' AND TABLE-GLASS MANUFACTORY OF MESSRS. J. DEFRIES AND SONS, HOUNSDITCH.

BACK to London on a visit to one of the oldest neighbourhoods in the heart of the great city itself—a region which the wayfarer has been accustomed to regard as the head-quarters of those following the mysterious business of "factors;"—where ornamental clocks, cheap foreign prints, beads, toys, teatrays, mosaic jewellery, gold, silver, precious stones, sponges, indiarubber, walking-sticks, buttons, penny whistles, dolls, tobacco jars and pipes, combs, and "fancy goods" are but a few of the articles promiscuously heaped together in the windows, and trade flourishes without ostentatious show. To Houndsditch, by way of that gate known even in Saxon times as the Ald or Bald gate, I wend my way direct from west to east, not without some curiosity as to the whereabouts of those workshops and show-rooms from which I know some of the attractions of the Great Exhibition, and many of the decorations of palaces and public buildings, have emanated.

They are not difficult to discover, for, once having reached the neighbourhood, a score of adult and juvenile fingers pointed in answer to my inquiry to a shop which, with a sufficiently handsome front, yet bears in its appearance, as many of the shops do hereabout, a disregard for external display, as second in importance to the every-day work of supplying the public demand. Noticing this particular, I am not at all disappointed to discover that the interior is but one of a long range of warehouses where glass, china, porcelain, and crockery lamps, are heaped on great counters, ranged on long dusty shelves, or await delivery in crates whose attendant straw lies in every direction. Inquiring for Mr. Defries, I am directed to the further of two counting-houses, glazed and partitioned, to reach which I have to walk so far back that I am conscious of having reached another parish. Here, too, the glass shades and lamp-globes and stray chandelier-drops (used as patterns, I suppose) lie on almost every available space, and here, answering the inquiries of a dozen people at once, and exercising an energetic supervision marvellous to behold, I discover the gentleman (one of the brothers Defries) of whom I am in search, and deliver myself for a time into his hands—which, I can't help thinking, are full enough already. With my old propensity for "beginning at the beginning," I am conducted up long flights of stairs, turning sharply up narrow passages, and entering warehouses by sudden and dimly-lighted doors, until I find myself far above the level of the street, and in a large apartment almost at the top of the range of workshops and store-rooms, where a number of genuine and primitive looms are employed in the manufacture of lamp-cotton, a business (the nucleus of the present large establishment) which was commenced by the late Mr. Defries some half century ago. Here, under the superintendence of a foreman who remembers this as the staple trade of the house, lamp-cottons, both for home consumption and exportation, are made in every variety by the old-fashioned looms, wheels, and bobbins. Notwithstanding the hundred inventions in lamps and the various means of artificial light, the "wicks" for oil-lamps are still in enormous demand, especially in India; and this branch of the business is still as prosperous as when it was commenced with the sale of a few oil-lamps by the father of the present firm, each member of which now superintends a distinct department.

Before witnessing the processes of glass and chandelier manufacture conducted on the premises, I am taken through the series of warehouses, which extend over the entire building, and lose myself among vast piles of lamp shades and globes arranged in racks from floor to ceiling. From these I enter a room where all the parts of the numerous patterns of chandeliers made by Messrs. Defries are kept in stock, so that any accidental breakage may be immediately remedied by applying to them for a branch or a stem, or a cut-glass "dish" or vase, according to the pattern required, and the expense of a fresh casting and cutting avoided. To railway lanterns, the coloured glass for signals and engine-lights, and a newly-invented lamp for lighting the carriages, a large space is devoted; while groves of table

glass in numberless variety, from the costly cut and engraved service to the "wines" at half-a-crown a dozen, bewilder and perplex the mind with contemplations of the awful breakage from year to year to replace which such a stock is required. Much the same remarks apply to the wonderful array of lamps of every description and at every price, from the more costly and elegantly-decorated oil light for burning under the punkah in India to the cheapest form of paraffin-lamp; all have their representatives, while, in a large workroom adjoining, the various parts which compose them are being fitted together as they arrive from the Birmingham factory. Passing these, however, I descend to the lower warehouses, and going through the packing-room, with its great counters piled with every variety of ware from a goblet, the cuttings of which sparkle and glow like a jewelled cup, to the five-farthing mug of a little village child, I see one of the most interesting portions of the whole establishment in the

business in which the variety, both of style and cost, is still the most remarkably characteristic.

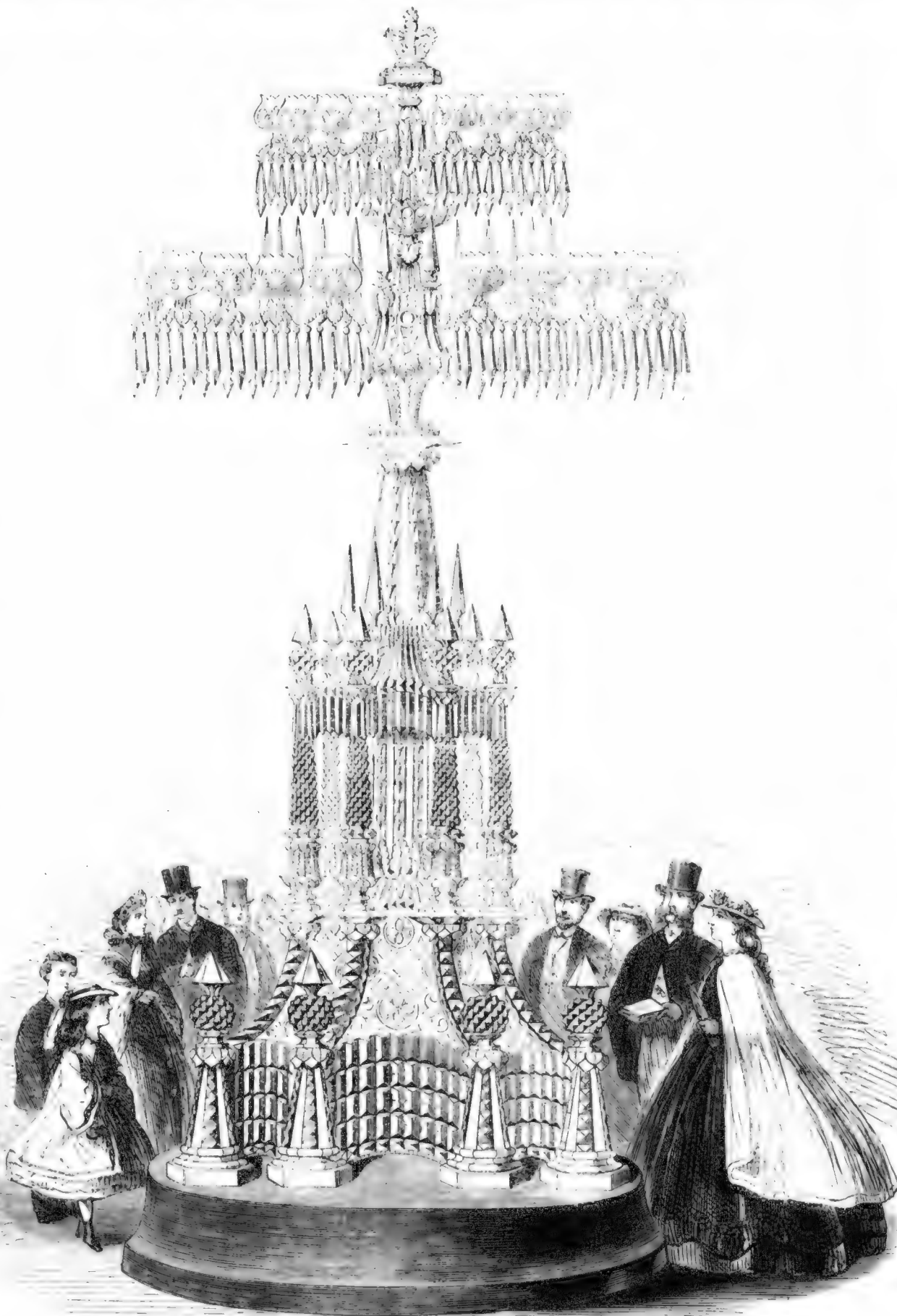
The first formation of the drops and prisms for chandeliers is effected in rooms where the lumps of "crystal" are heated in a furnace by workmen, who remove them by means of the tongs when they have acquired a plastic consistency, and, after picking out every speck or defect with a pair of shears, again reduce them to a condition in which they may be squeezed in metal moulds to the required shape: by these means uniformity of mass is secured, and the glass is free from either specks or air-bubbles. At present, however, they are the mere chrysales of prisms. Dim and roughly shaped, their many sides give out no brilliant scintillations of light, no gorgeous flecks of colour. To effect this they are carried to an upper workshop where the floor is crossed by the treadles of foot-worked lathes, and walking becomes difficult

if not dangerous. Here, the rough edges having first been removed with a file, every facet is subjected by the work to the surface of an iron wheel which revolves beneath a continual supply of sand and water. This having removed the first roughness, a disc of Yorkshire gritstone still further completes the smoothing and brightening of the now shining facets, which only await a final application in a lathe where the wheel is of hard metal and plentifully anointed with oil and rottenstone. In the case of cut glass of every description the processes are similar, with two important exceptions: the cutting is effected by applying the glass to the circumference of the wheel; the finishing is completed by a disc of willowwood or cork. Before leaving the neighbourhood of the lower workshops, it is necessary to witness the operations of roughing globes, and that exquisite process of engraving glass which is in itself a marvel of workman-like skill.

The first is effected simply by fixing the globe on a lathe, where it is submitted, as it revolves, to the action of a bunch of steel wire plentifully supplied with wet sand. In this way it is thoroughly scratched until a perfect and uniform dullness is obtained; the process is then completed by being washed in a solution of muriatic acid. The engraving is neither more nor less than a triumph of manipulation, by which a workman sitting before a revolving wheel of copper, of a thickness regulated according to the fineness of the work, and supplied with oil and emery, holds the glass with more or less force against its edge, and, without any previously drawn design, grinds the frequently-elaborate pattern upon the delicate goblet or massy but brittle dish. Getting over the first astonishment that the glass is not whirled into the air, or smashed into a thousand pieces, it is an interesting sight to stand and watch the pattern grow upon the hard and glittering surface.

Ascending once more, I am introduced to the rooms where women and girls, armed with gloves and strong pliers, are "spinning" the drops—fastening together the various hanging prisms of chandeliers, whether for gas or candles—with plated wire pins. In an adjoining room they are fitting the soft

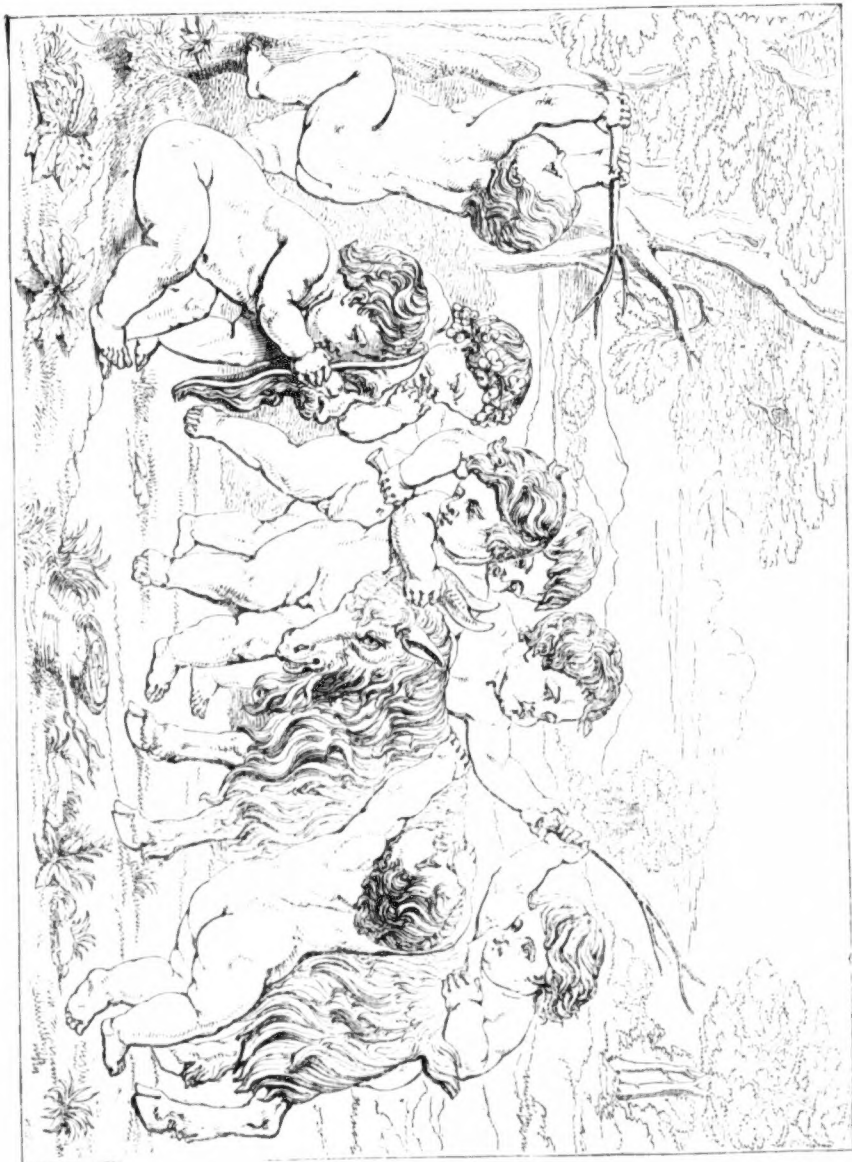
but brilliant panes of coloured glass into hall-lamps. Still ascending, I am introduced to the construction of those ornamental devices and blazing stars which are now superseding the old ineffectual oil-lamps, and the little more effective flaring and roaring gas jets in public illuminations. The stars and wreaths before me are formed of prisms of glass set into a groundwork of dead black, behind which a strong light, protected both from wind and rain will produce a steadily-brilliant effect. These decorations are destined for the public gardens at Scarborough, and are of suitably-elegant design. But I am impatient to see one of the superb and immense chandeliers which are, I understand, being put together previous to their being dispatched to St. Petersburg, there to illuminate the Grand Opera House and new Theatre. For this purpose I am taken into a room which has some remote resemblance to a belfry, inasmuch as the ceiling is cut away to allow sufficient height for the enormous structures of glass continually being put together there. The combination of exquisite prismatic forms with arabesques, and pillars, and vases, whose diamond facets seem lambent even in the waning sunlight, hangs in such a space that, except for its lightness and freedom of outline, I should be compelled to use the



GLASS CANDELABRUM MANUFACTURED BY MESSRS. DEFRIES AND SONS, HOUNSDITCH.

ordinary dinner, tea, and breakfast services, with which everybody is familiar. Here in a long range of rooms is every variety of crockery in almost every pattern under the sun, from the dear old "willow" to the last elegant substitute which appeals to high-art principles. "From sixty to seventy tons of 'loose ware' is sold per week," I am informed, in answer to some inquiry about consumption. So much for quantity; with respect to price I am most concerned in inquiring about the great stacks of evidently low-priced articles which are waiting to reach their destination in poor homes. Their marvellous cheapness may be indicated by the fact that they are purchased by the dealers, who in their turn supply the hucksters' carts and barrows, so that the "giving away" of the trader who sells his stock by gaslight in the streets on a Saturday night is the result of two profits on the original purchase. Vast quantities of this ware, however, are exported to the colonies, and one small room is devoted to patterns, where I notice specimens of that old-fashioned burnished, copper-looking material, intended, I believe, for Africa.

In the adjoining workshops those operations are being conducted for which Messrs. Defries have attained a world-wide reputation—the manufacture of glass chandeliers and table glass, branches of the



CARTONS IN IVORY BY FLAMINGO.

words "bulk" or "mass." Neither of these terms will apply, however, to an object which, all transparent, is even now quivering into a score of broken rainbows and dying that grim workshop with prismatic hues as it awaits the experimental lighting up with gas. This chandelier will certainly take nothing from the reputation which the Messrs. Defries have already acquired as gasfitters and gas-engineers in their fulfilment of Government contracts, and in lighting our own Opera House in Covent-garden, as well as numerous theatres, the principal music halls, and many of the public buildings throughout the country.

The Admiral Hafez Pacha, the commander of the Viceroy of Egypt's yacht, is here during my visit making a somewhat extensive purchase of various articles; including a breakfast and dinner service of a very costly character for the Viceroy. That the firm has already fitted up the palaces of the Sultan of Turkey, the King of Siam, and the Prince of Surat, is scarcely surprising when I see the model of that prismatic mirror the fellow of which is in the Great Exhibition, and the original repeated in the State-room of the Summer Palace on the Bosphorus, where the nature of the architectural decorations make it essential to secure a complete coronation of brilliant light, and, indeed, this adaptation of their manufactures to the requirements of the places which they are intended to occupy is one of the specialties of Messrs. Defries' business. Their extensive stock making it easy for them to carry out the principle of complete congruity in buildings of any size, from the palace to the suburban cottage, they very justly pride themselves on preserving in their fittings the character of the architectural decoration in the rooms where the apparatus for lighting is such an important and striking object. By constant attention they have overcome the incongruous effect which an attempted amalgamation of styles must occasion, and produce lamps and chandeliers in accordance with the period or school of art observed in the apartments to be lighted. The other characteristic of their business, and one I imagine equally dear to them, is cheapness, they having inaugurated a new era, assisted by the repeal of the glass duties, in which the elegant manufactures in chandeliers and table-lamps may be produced at a price within the compass of the classes who were formerly unable to dream of possessing the costly articles reserved only for wealthy luxury. The ordinary chandeliers are now made by thousands for the little parlours of suburban villas, where "every shilling is an object;" while for every appliance of the table the business embraces all classes of customers.

This is exemplified in the showrooms, which are opened daily for the visits of private purchasers as well as merchants and exporters. Entering that devoted to the chandeliers, I fancy for a moment that I am penetrating a stalactite cavern, from whose ceiling hang crystals in every variety of shape and size, shimmering in gorgeous tints, and flecking windows and floor with rainbow dyes. Here hang a series of long, sharply-cut prisms like northern icicles, brilliant in impetuous frost; there loop out festoons of diamond-drops sparkling like the network hanging on winter trees. In stars and goblets, and flashing spires and opal moons, the prismatic fires seem to burn and glow amidst a glitter of pure white, and even without artificial light to throw into strong relief the ornamental clocks and parian vases, the statuettes, and china, and porcelain, which crowd the tables beneath.

But I have yet to see the showroom for table-glass and china, and it is already dusk—so late, indeed, that the workpeople have already gone home, and little time or space is left for a description of the many beautiful objects in glass and china, which are placed there more for the convenience of choice and inspection than with any effort to exhibit them to their best advantage.

Exquisitely-engraved glass jugs, claret-cups, and tankards of classical design, glasses delicately tinted in amber, ruby, and pale emerald; crystal goblets, studded with coloured bosses, which gleam gemlike; household glass of good, honest patterns, brilliant utilities to be bought for shillings instead of pounds, occupy one half of the long room. In the other, vases of exquisite workmanship, jars, jugs, bowls, and tea, coffee, and dinner services in number almost too great for unembarrassed choice.

I notice here, first, that beautiful eggshell china, much of which bears, like the glasses just mentioned, only the one delicate tint of amber, green, or ruby, outside, contrasting daintily with the interior, of pure white; and, secondly, those marvellous Eastern coffee-cups, like children's tiny mugs set in small, deep saucers. These cups of so many brilliant hues are embossed with such a rich profusion of bird, and butterfly, and flower, that it is no wonder the wealthy Turks and "cuffed," brown-skinned natives of Mogadore come here by the dozen. In such cups the very weakest infusion would smack of "Araby the Blest," and even the regulation cocoa of a London workhouse acquire richness and flavour.

Here, by following the direct road from Charing-cross to Aldgate, may be seen showrooms the contents of which, if conveyed further west, would probably convert the premises into a fashionable lounge. It may be that that straight two miles or so of road is the barrier which identifies the establishment in Houndsditch rather with manufacture and large trade operations than with actual shopkeeping; but it is certain that, in the immense variety and beauty of the articles which fill their warehouses, no less than in the extent of their business, Messrs. Defries have succeeded in establishing one of the most remarkable of London workshops, to supply which 350 hands are employed.

Of the products of this manufactory already placed in the Great Exhibition but little remains to be said. The prismatic mirror, formed of separate pieces bolted together, and framed for fitting any recess; the gigantic chandelier, with its two tons of glass, hanging where its magnificent proportions are not easily appreciated, but which has been looked at with wonder by the thousands who have passed up the nave and stood under its enormous prismatic disc;—both have been so recently described that I need only revert to them here. It was reported that the chandelier had been purchased by the Japanese Ambassadors, but this does not appear to have been the case, the well-known engagements of Messrs. Defries in fitting up the palaces of other Eastern potentates having possibly led to the conclusion that this enormous and costly structure was intended for a similar purpose.

In class 31 the brass, bronze, and ormolu department of the business in Houndsditch is well represented; while in the Crystal Court, class 34, both in the matter of table glass of exquisite form and design and in chandeliers and candelabra, there are sufficient specimens to indicate the capabilities of the house.

There has been a recent addition, however, of a candelabrum of magnificent proportions, the design of which is represented in our Engraving.

The base of the entire structure is hexagonal, the angles being occupied by six cut-glass pillars, the central cylinder of which is formed of one piece, fluted and cut in raised diamonds. This rests on a base, also cut and fluted. The six pillars terminate in large, solid pieces, "pineapple cut," and finishing with a large spire.

The main part of the base is 3ft. 6in. in diameter, and is formed of cut prisms, which meet a ring, of the same diameter as the base itself, from which the candelabrum diminishes towards the top. At this ring six large glass shields are let into six richly-cut panels, each 18in. by 17in. While the pyramidal abutments between the shields form supports for the basis of the upper tier of pillars, which stand out in relief from the main stem.

In the centre of the upper tier of pillars is a large tulip-shaped disc—a very beautiful specimen of cut glass; this rests upon a hexagonal plate, from which rises the large fluted and diamond-cut cylinder. The bowl supporting the first tier of lights is thirty inches in diameter, and has been formed of large pieces of glass separately bent and cut, and afterwards fitted together. The upper bowl from which the higher tier of lights springs, is, however, in one piece. The Royal crown, which forms the summit of the candelabrum, is the first of its kind attempted in crystal glass, and may be considered eminently successful. The cushion is one solid piece of diamond-cut crystal. The whole structure contains so much rich and elaborate cutting that its appearance when lighted up must be extremely brilliant, while the crowning ornament is so constructed as greatly to intensify the general effect.

The last piece of information given me before leaving the establish-

ment of Messrs. Defries is that of the telegraphic despatch which announces that his Royal Highness Prince Alfred has purchased a large assortment of the table glass displayed by them at the Great Exhibition.

SCULPTURE IN IVORY.

It is remarkable that ivory was the material employed by the greatest sculptors of antiquity for some of their most colossal and beautiful statues. Most of the celebrated statues which represented the gods in the temples dedicated to any one of the personified deities in the ancient Greek religion were carved out of ivory, and probably these were very accurately painted to imitate a living being. As several of them have been described very closely by ancient Greek writers, there is no longer any question as to the mode in which such immense figures were constructed out of material never in larger pieces than an elephant's tusk, and elephants were certainly not gigantic in those days. The ivory was laid on in many pieces, riveted to a supporting mass of marble which was rudely shaped like the figure. The draperies, however, were made of gold laid on in plates, and chiselled into form. Unfortunately these two valuable materials, gold and ivory, were ill chosen to resist the spoiler's hand; and it is only the more astonishing to find that they lasted so late as the third century after Christ, after having stood for more than six hundred years. Winckelmann, indeed, has stated, on the authority of some old Byzantine writer, that even to the time of the Crusaders, in 1204, some of these ivory and gold statues were found at Constantinople (Byzantium). However, there are examples of sculpture in ivory upon a small scale which have been preserved from an earlier antiquity: some of these are Egyptian; and others, which approach the Greek style, are Assyrian. Amongst the relics rescued from Nineveh by Mr. Layard which are to be seen in the British Museum there are several very remarkable pieces of sculpture in ivory, particularly some of lions, which are strikingly natural and well carved.

There are abundant examples of Roman work in ivory, more especially of the later period and transitional style from Classic to Byzantine and Mediæval, seen in the consular dypticks or folding tablets presented to the consuls, which gave the form and even the name to the pocket altars of mediæval times, and of which some examples are to be found in almost every museum. These are some of the most valuable illustrations in existence of the history and course of art from ancient times, and the series is fortunately continued in a very complete manner through the more artistic work of the Renaissance down to the present day; so that it would be quite possible to arrange a collection of sculptures in ivory by which all the various phases of art might be studied.

The special exhibition at South Kensington has, since we last noticed it, received an important illustration of ivory sculpture in the collection of Mr. John Webb, which contains several of the consular dypticks we have referred to, as well as a series of carvings by which the art may be traced through the Byzantine period to the later works of the French, German, and Flemish carvers of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. There is also a remarkable carving in the form of the natural tusk, which is considered to be Anglo-Saxon and of the tenth century. From Mr. Robert Goff's collection there are some excellent examples of Flemish work in statuettes of Christ, of St. Sebastian, and a fine cup carved with bacchanalian subjects, in the style of our illustration. From Windsor Castle the Queen has allowed to be chosen two remarkably beautiful examples of carving, being medallions let into richly-gilt cups. Fiammingo, however, is not very well represented in the exhibition at South Kensington, and for this reason our illustrations will be particularly welcome. Two pedestals lent by the Duke of Hamilton are perhaps the best examples of his work, and they are no doubt by his hand.

The objects engraved in our illustration are very fine carvings in high relief, in the style of this celebrated man known as "Fiammingo," a sculptor living from 1591—1644, and possibly by his own hand. They are so boldly designed and freely executed that it would be difficult to say they were not by the renowned François de Quesnoy. They are also very remarkable for their large size, completeness, and general excellence. They measure about ten inches by five. The whole set were exhibited in the rare collection of ivories at the Manchester Exhibition, and, if we remember rightly, were contributed by Earl Cadogan. Fiammingo, or De Quesnoy, worked at Rome, and nearly always occupied himself with subjects like those represented in the works before us, in which chubby little bambini played the principal part, and nothing could be better suited than ivory for representing the soft contours and laughing faces of Cupids and children of Bacchus. Fiammingo became so celebrated, and his work was so highly prized, that he was doomed, like all great artists, to be persecuted by an imitator, a Frenchman named Copé, whose works, however, are often signed and dated early in the seventeenth century, although he was commonly spoken of as another "Fiammingo."

In giving a short description of the subject of the carvings before us it should be observed that the story begins with the young Bacchanalians at work in the vineyard. One little chap is pressing the grapes in the vat, while others are bringing fresh fruit; and some, having had a taste of the precious juice, are quarrelling or playing over their cups. Next we see the party rejoicing with music before the temple, the harmony of the evening being slightly interrupted by the enraged musician triumphant over his antagonist. The third subject shows them romping with a goat, and trying to astonish the stolid brute with a mask. The next is a most spirited composition, where the unlucky goat, who personifies the butt of all such parties, has been undergoing a great amount of practical joking, and is evidently obliged to submit to great indignities at the suggestion of a rough satyr whom the boys have picked up as a companion. Our artist has done wonders in representing the charming effect of the ivory, with its warm tone of colour and undulating richness of line; but, of course, it is hardly necessary to say that no engraving can fully give the peculiar beauties of an ivory carving, especially where many nude figures are concerned.

THE OFFICIALS OF THE INSOLVENT COURT.—The Select Committee to whom was referred the consideration of the claims of the officials of the now abolished Insolvent Debtors' Court, whose title to compensation for the loss of their offices was so strangely overlooked by the Lord Chancellor, have now made their report. In substance they say that the claims are just and ought to be conceded; and they set forth in schedules the various classes of officers, with the amount of the salaries to which they are respectively entitled. We suppose there will be no further hesitation on the part of the Government to do justice to these gentlemen. The Committee recommend that the compensation allowances should take effect from the 11th of October last.

JOURNEY OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF HESSE.—The Prince and Princess Royal of Hesse left Brussels on Saturday for Germany, proceeding to the railway station in Court carriages, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Brabant, the Comte de Flandre, Lord and Lady Howard de Walden, and other persons of distinction. On the previous day their Royal Highnesses visited Luken, where they passed the greater part of the day. The Prince and Princess arrived at Darmstadt on the 12th, and were warmly welcomed by the people.

VITAL STATISTICS OF TASMANIA.—At the meeting of the Epidemiological Society, on the 7th inst.—Dr. Babington, F.R.S., in the chair—a communication from Dr. S. Hall, of Hobart Town, on the death-rate of this important colony during 1861 was read. The total deaths in all the registration districts of Tasmania were 1479 out of a population which amounted on the 7th of April of that year to 89,977. This gives a rate of mortality of a trifle over 16 in every 1000, or one death in about 61 individuals. In the healthiest districts of England the death-rate is 17 per 1000, and this is assumed by the Registrar-General as a standard of what the rate might be throughout the United Kingdom if due attention was paid to the public health. Among the rural population of Tasmania, estimated at 53,667, the death-rate was only a fraction over 11 in every 1000. This fact alone attests the great salubrity of the climate, and it is the more striking when we learn that the juvenile proportion of the population there is much higher than in England and other European countries. The registered births in all Tasmania, during 1861, were 3207; but, as many were not registered, the total number is estimated by Dr. Hall as little short of 4000. Besides this paper there were also read a notice, by Dr. Hermann Weber, of the recently-published researches of Dr. Hirsch, on the historical and geographical prevalence of epidemic diseases in all countries, and which are dedicated to the society; and a communication on diphtheria in Peru, from Dr. Archibald Smith, formerly of Lima.

GREAT FIRE IN LAMBETH.

THE most extensive fire that has occurred in London since the memorable one in Tooley-street, in June last year, broke out about half-past three o'clock on Sunday morning, and was not entirely extinguished at a late hour in the afternoon. While two police constables were on duty in Westminster-bridge-road they had their attention directed to the back portion of the premises belonging to Mr. Murray, known as the Sun Tavern, situated in a narrow thoroughfare termed Mason-street, running out of the Westminster-road, and adjoining the well-known floorcloth manufactory of Messrs. Goadley and Chorley (late Buckley), and the various shops forming Lambeth House, and property of Mr. Harvey. The officers at once raised an alarm. They found that the skittle alley attached to the tavern, and the carpenter's workshops forming a portion of the floorcloth factory, were on fire. Messengers were at once dispatched for the Royal Society's escapes and engines. Before one engine had time to arrive the flames had taken complete possession of every portion of the factory, the buildings forming which stood upon about two acres of ground. They comprised printing-house, atmospheric drying buildings, bins, houses, and tanks, as well as the general stores. In one of the last-named was £1500 worth of white lead. Only the previous day an immense number of carboys of turpentine had been purchased and hoisted in the premises, as well as a similar quantity of oil, such as are used in the trade. The moment the spirits of turpentine became ignited explosions followed in rapid succession, and the flames then seized simultaneously upon a large number of surrounding houses. The engines of the London Brigade from the Waterloo-road were in attendance in a short time, chiefly followed by Lieutenant Beckerson, with two engines from Hodge's distillery; the parish engine came next, and then the more distant brigade engines, including two land steam-engines by Shand and Mason. The scene at one time, not only in the Westminster-bridge-road, but by the streets, was such as can with difficulty be described. In Messrs. Harvey's premises were sleeping about sixty persons. To get that large number of persons out alive was a work of no little difficulty. The foreman of the establishment having unlocked the various entrance-doors, the shopmen and female attendants came rushing down, and women partially dressed took shelter under the archway leading to the Great Necropolis. In a short time the side wall of Messrs. Hawley's tea warehouse, with the roof, fell, and exposed to view the property. It became a perfect wreck. At one period it was feared that the flames would get as far as the railway-bridge which crosses the road, and as a protection a number of men were sent upon the line with pails of water to cool it, and, if unable, to forward the necessary news to have the approaching trains stopped before they reached the spot. Fortunately, the fire was cut off at the back portion of Messrs. Harvey's premises; but still the main body of flame continued to rage for several hours afterwards, and even as late as six o'clock in the evening there still remained a great mass of smouldering embers beneath the ruins. As to the cause of the misfortune nothing positive is known. The firm of Goadley and Chorley was insured in ten of the principal fire-offices, each for £2000, making the whole of the insurance on that property alone £20,000. The loss to the owners of the other property burnt is very great, the total estimated damage being not less than £150,000. The extensive ruins, covered with a thick dense pall of smoke, present a melancholy spectacle of desolation; and we regret to find that as inquiries are prosecuted the more disastrous does the calamity appear. It is calculated that Mr. Harvey, of Lambeth House, has had property either destroyed by fire or damaged by water to the extent of £20,000, and there are other sufferers in the same proportion. But the deepest commiseration is felt for the workpeople, whose dwellings cluster thick in that neighbourhood, and many of whom have lost all they had.

THE DISTRESS IN THE COTTON DISTRICTS.

PRESTON.—The state of things here is becoming worse. We have to report the stoppage of several more mills. The extensive works of Messrs. Horrocks, Miller, and Co. have commenced running three days a week, or one day a week less than heretofore. The effect of this change is most serious. There are 3000 hands employed in these establishments, and the reduction of one day is equivalent to a discharge of 500 persons. The condition of things may be judged from this fact:—A few days ago a spinner who had some cotton on hand found he could make more by selling it than by working it up. Accordingly, at four o'clock in the morning it was removed in waggons, to the extent of 100 bales, to the railway station, to be sent off. A poor rate for Preston has been laid amounting to 3s. in the pound. This is intended to cover the expenditure till September next, but it is not likely to do so, and those who have taken the trouble to calculate the dismal contingencies have made up their minds that the next rate will not be less than 6s. in the pound.

BURNLEY.—The returns of the poor-law guardians do not disclose any appreciable increase in the distress. The total amount expended in out-door relief was £214 5s., or more than twice the amount expended in the corresponding week of last year, which was £100 13s. 10d. The number of inmates of the workhouse is 118; in the corresponding week of last year it was 87.

CHORLEY.—Short time is now becoming prevalent in this town. Several other mills have reduced their production. The weavers at Mr. Brown's establishment have commenced working four days a week, while those at Mr. Lawrence's mills have been changed from six to four days and a half a week. The number of out-door poor is 1811, and there are 159 inmates of the workhouses. The amount expended in out-door relief is £112 18s. 9d. This is about double the ordinary expenditure.

WALSLEY-LE-DALE.—The effect of the distress in this place is most deplorable. The out-door cases relieved during the last quarter rose from 326 in the first week to 600 in the last; the figures for the several weeks of the period being 326, 310, 303, 452, 447, 471, 496, 526, 577, 590, 594, and 600. The number of persons included in these cases rose from 750 to 1430. The amount in money increased from £18 1s., in the first week, to £120 4s. 5d. in the last week. The stoppage of more mills, partial or entire, will render the state of things most serious.

WILKIN.—In the returns of the number of persons receiving out-relief, presented to the board of guardians at their meeting at the end of last week, there was an increase of 32. The number was 3266, against 3234 in the previous week. There was, with this increase in numbers, a decrease in the amount paid of £4 2s. 11d. No less than one-fifth of the entire population is receiving relief, and this in a district where it is well known the employment of many of the heads of families in the collieries keeps large numbers from the books of the relief committee and the relieving officer.

BLACKBURN.—The relief fund, except the gift of £250 from the Lord Mayor's fund, has not received any large addition during the past week. The number of able-bodied paupers who have been relieved in the Blackburn union during the week was 3987, against 3919 in the previous week, at an expense of £634 12s. 11d. The total number relieved in the whole union was 11,000. The total number of persons relieved in the corresponding week of last year was 2379, at a cost of £177 14s. 10d. A public meeting of the inhabitants of the township of Livesey took place on Monday, for the purpose of appointing a committee, and to decide what should be done to provide against the distress.

THE WAR IN CHINA.—The *Gazette* of Tuesday night contains a despatch from Admiral Hope, on the China station, inclosing one from Captain Roderick Dew, of the Encounter, detailing the defeat of the rebels and the capture of Ningpo. The affair seems to have been a very dashing one, and our seamen performed their share of the capture with their accustomed gallantry. They were assisted by two French gun-boats, of whose conduct Captain Dew speaks in terms of high praise. The loss to both forces was slight, though we have to deplore the death of Lieutenant Cornwall. He fell while leading on his troops in a hand-to-hand encounter with the Tiepings. This is the first official intimation of the new war we have entered upon in China.

THE PRUSSIAN FLEET.—The Prussian Government is determined to have a fleet, and not to rely upon that popular organisation which an eminent German historian described somewhat roughly a short time since as "a public-house subscription." The Prussian Minister of War has just demanded an extraordinary credit for the marine department, to be devoted to the foundation of a fleet. He stated that on account of the recent changes in the mode of naval armament Government had not yet decided upon any definite plan; but as it was not desirable to delay the proposal until next year, the credit was requested, and the Minister promised that the plan should be submitted for approval within a few months. A special committee was appointed to consider and report upon the demand of the Government.

CLUB OF TRUE HIGHLANDERS.—The gathering of the members of this club took place on Tuesday and Wednesday at Beaufort House, Waltham-green, the headquarters of the South Middlesex Rifles. Their meetings are for competition in Scottish games and pastimes, for which many men come from Scotland. The games played strike an Englishman as somewhat singular in their character. He can understand the sport of cricket, boating, or horse-racing; but most Englishmen would say with Lord Dundreary, "No fellow can understand tossing the caber." The inquiry will readily arise, what is the caber? It is a scaffolding pole, probably about fifteen feet long; the competitor poses it in his hand, holding the thinnest end, and then by a great effort throws and tilts it simultaneously, and the object to be attained is to pitch it on the thick end, so that it may fall over in the opposite direction to that from which it is thrown. This is a game that can only be played by men of immense muscular power, and no one on the ground could doubt for a moment that the Scotchmen present possessed this, for more powerful men than there presented themselves are not often to be met with. Putting or throwing the heavy stone, and throwing the heavy hammer, are equally laborious tasks; but yet, our Scottish friends went into the competition with a will, and did that which certainly looked uncommonly like hard work, apparently with great pleasure. The visitors did not join them in these games, but confined their efforts to "three sticks a penny," and to maintaining a running fire at that general aunt who rejoices in the name of Sally, and who complacently sits on a pole, pipe in mouth, to be battered about with heavy sticks by her merciless nephews, and we may add nieces, for we saw some of the weaker sex amusing themselves (when lookers-on were few) in this national game of "Aunt Sally." There was also some good foot-racing, some hop, step, and a jump running, and other sports.

Barrhead, Baker. — A. M. DOUGALL, Glasgow, grocer.

LAST MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.
ST. JAMES'S HALL.—In consequence of the extraordinary demand for places at the Director's Benefit Concert, on Monday evening last, and in order to accommodate those who were unable to obtain admission, the Director begs to announce that he will give **TWO** more CONCERTS (the 101st and 102nd, and positively the last of the season), as follows:—On **MONDAY EVENING, JULY 28**, the entire Programme of last Monday's Concert, selected from the works of all the great masters, which was received with such extraordinary enthusiasm, will be repeated. On Tuesday Evening, July 29, there will be a Beethoven Night. The instrumental list will include M. Chas. Hallé, Joachim, Piat, &c. Vocalists: The Sisters Marchionni, Miss Banks, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Sims Reeves, &c. Conductor, M. Benedict. For full particulars see programme. So's Stalls, &c. Tickets, for which early application is requested, may be obtained of Messrs. Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

THE GREAT TEMPERANCE HOLIDAY.
CRYSTAL PALACE, AUGUST 8. For particulars apply to the National Temperance League, 37, Strand.

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MAPPING BROTHERS SILVERSMITHS, ELECTRO-SILVER PLATERS, and CUTLERS, 67 and 68, King William-street, London-bridge, supply the purchaser direct from their Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield. Established in Sheffield A.D. 1810. Mapping Brothers guarantee on all their manufactures in Electro-Silver Plate a strong deposit of Real Silver, according to the price charged. ELECTRO-SILVER SPOONS and FORKS. Table Spoons and Forks... 36s. 0d. 4s. 0d. 5s. 0d. 6s. 0d. 7s. 0d. 8s. 0d. 9s. 0d. 10s. 0d. 11s. 0d. 12s. 0d. 13s. 0d. 14s. 0d. 15s. 0d. 16s. 0d. 17s. 0d. 18s. 0d. 19s. 0d. 20s. 0d. 21s. 0d. 22s. 0d. 23s. 0d. 24s. 0d. 25s. 0d. 26s. 0d. 27s. 0d. 28s. 0d. 29s. 0d. 30s. 0d. 31s. 0d. 32s. 0d. 33s. 0d. 34s. 0d. 35s. 0d. 36s. 0d. 37s. 0d. 38s. 0d. 39s. 0d. 40s. 0d. 41s. 0d. 42s. 0d. 43s. 0d. 44s. 0d. 45s. 0d. 46s. 0d. 47s. 0d. 48s. 0d. 49s. 0d. 50s. 0d. 51s. 0d. 52s. 0d. 53s. 0d. 54s. 0d. 55s. 0d. 56s. 0d. 57s. 0d. 58s. 0d. 59s. 0d. 60s. 0d. 61s. 0d. 62s. 0d. 63s. 0d. 64s. 0d. 65s. 0d. 66s. 0d. 67s. 0d. 68s. 0d. 69s. 0d. 70s. 0d. 71s. 0d. 72s. 0d. 73s. 0d. 74s. 0d. 75s. 0d. 76s. 0d. 77s. 0d. 78s. 0d. 79s. 0d. 80s. 0d. 81s. 0d. 82s. 0d. 83s. 0d. 84s. 0d. 85s. 0d. 86s. 0d. 87s. 0d. 88s. 0d. 89s. 0d. 90s. 0d. 91s. 0d. 92s. 0d. 93s. 0d. 94s. 0d. 95s. 0d. 96s. 0d. 97s. 0d. 98s. 0d. 99s. 0d. 100s. 0d. 101s. 0d. 102s. 0d. 103s. 0d. 104s. 0d. 105s. 0d. 106s. 0d. 107s. 0d. 108s. 0d. 109s. 0d. 110s. 0d. 111s. 0d. 112s. 0d. 113s. 0d. 114s. 0d. 115s. 0d. 116s. 0d. 117s. 0d. 118s. 0d. 119s. 0d. 120s. 0d. 121s. 0d. 122s. 0d. 123s. 0d. 124s. 0d. 125s. 0d. 126s. 0d. 127s. 0d. 128s. 0d. 129s. 0d. 130s. 0d. 131s. 0d. 132s. 0d. 133s. 0d. 134s. 0d. 135s. 0d. 136s. 0d. 137s. 0d. 138s. 0d. 139s. 0d. 140s. 0d. 141s. 0d. 142s. 0d. 143s. 0d. 144s. 0d. 145s. 0d. 146s. 0d. 147s. 0d. 148s. 0d. 149s. 0d. 150s. 0d. 151s. 0d. 152s. 0d. 153s. 0d. 154s. 0d. 155s. 0d. 156s. 0d. 157s. 0d. 158s. 0d. 159s. 0d. 160s. 0d. 161s. 0d. 162s. 0d. 163s. 0d. 164s. 0d. 165s. 0d. 166s. 0d. 167s. 0d. 168s. 0d. 169s. 0d. 170s. 0d. 171s. 0d. 172s. 0d. 173s. 0d. 174s. 0d. 175s. 0d. 176s. 0d. 177s. 0d. 178s. 0d. 179s. 0d. 180s. 0d. 181s. 0d. 182s. 0d. 183s. 0d. 184s. 0d. 185s. 0d. 186s. 0d. 187s. 0d. 188s. 0d. 189s. 0d. 190s. 0d. 191s. 0d. 192s. 0d. 193s. 0d. 194s. 0d. 195s. 0d. 196s. 0d. 197s. 0d. 198s. 0d. 199s. 0d. 200s. 0d. 201s. 0d. 202s. 0d. 203s. 0d. 204s. 0d. 205s. 0d. 206s. 0d. 207s. 0d. 208s. 0d. 209s. 0d. 210s. 0d. 211s. 0d. 212s. 0d. 213s. 0d. 214s. 0d. 215